The Sydney Morning Herald.

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Sydney, Fifteen Shillings per Quarter. Single Numbers, Sixpence. Country, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter. Ten per cent. discount for payment in advance, and ten per cent. added if accounts are allowed to run over six months.

VOL. XIX THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1845 No. 2503

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS
for one inch and under, Three Shillings, and One Shilling for every additional inch for each insertion.

The only persons authorised to receive Moneys and Communications on account of the "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" *(except at the Office of Publication, Lower George-street, Sydney) are* MR. WM. BALL *and* MR. ALFRED FAIRFAX, *Collectors, Sydney;* MR. WM. TRESS, *Bathurst;* MR. LABAN WHITE, *Windsor;* MR. HUGH TAYLOR, *Parramatta;* MR. A. W. LARYMORE, *Maitland and Wollombi;* MR. JOHN BROWN, *Campbelltown;* MR. JOHN COLEMAN, *Penrith;* MR. THOMAS W. PALMER, Deputy Postmaster, *Wollongong;* MR. ROBERT CRAIG, Cabinetmaker, *Goulburn;* MR. JOHN M'KINLAY, Postmaster, *Cassilis and Merton;* MR. STEPHEN NUTTER, *Queanbeyan;* MR. THOMAS HOPE, Deputy Postmaster, *Singleton and Jerry's Plains;* MR. WILLIAM PRITCHARD, Deputy Postmaster, *Liverpool;* MR. MICHAEL DOYLE, *Berrima;* MR. ROBERT DAVISON, *for the District of Yass;* MR. THOMAS DOWSE, *Moreton Bay;* MR. JOHN HOULDING, Postmaster, *Raymond Terrace;* MR. PIERCE HEGARTY, *Muswellbrook;* MR. HORATIO TOZER, *Port Macquarie;* MR. HENRY ALDERSON, *Clarence River; Port Phillip;* CAPTAIN THOM, *Launceston and Van Diemen's Land;* MR. WILLIAM BARNARD RHODES, *Wellington, for Port Nicholson and Cook's Straits, New Zealand who are provided with Printed Receipts, with the written signatures of* "KEMP AND FAIRFAX," *who hereby give Notice that no other will be acknowledged for debts accruing from January 1841.*

The "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" *is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted); and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods* ONLY *can Subscribers decline by giving Notice and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter.* ADVERTISEMENTS *must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No Advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a. m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be post-paid or they will not be taken in.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to this Paper, and the Public generally, are respectfully informed, that the following Rules are strictly adhered to:—

In Sydney.—No new Subscribers will be received without *one quarter* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being 13s.6d. per quarter.

In the Country.—No new Subscribers will be received without *half-a-year* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being £1 11s. 6d. per half-year; and the Proprietors must be furnished at the time with a written undertaking that all future payments, both for subscription and charges of advertisements, shall be made in Sydney, or by the hands of an Agent.

In all cases, whether in Town or Country, the names of persons will be struck off the subscription list, when the arrears against them have stood over twelve months, and proceedings for recovering the amount due will be instituted.

Advertisements must be paid for previous to their insertion.

In all cases of Insolvency, when the party is a Subscriber to this Journal, the name is at once erased from the Subscriber's Book; and if he wish to take the paper in future he must comply with the rule affecting new Subscribers, and pay in advance.

HOMEBUSH RACES.

PERSONS desirous of attending the Races, are informed, that they can be conveyed to the Course for TWO SHILLINGS.

Steam-packets start from Kellick's Wharf, THIS (Thursday) MORNING, and TO-MORROW (Friday) MORNING, At Nine and Eleven o'clock.

The same conveyances will leave the course at a quarter before four o'clock, in the afternoon of each day.

Kellick's Wharf, May 22. 7469

STEAM-PACKET TO CLARENCE RIVER.

THE *WILLIAM IV.*, steamer, will leave for the above district, To-morrow (Friday) Evening, at seven o'clock.

Kellick's Wharf, May 22. 7468

STEAM-PACKET TO MORPETH.

THE *SOPHIA JANE*, steam-packet, THIS EVENING, at eight o'clock, and every Monday and Thursday Evening, at greatly reduced fares and freights.

Kellick's Wharf, Thursday, May 22. 7467

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

TO SAIL ON SATURDAY, 24TH INSTANT,

THE Packet Schooner *WAVE*, Captain Birkenshaw, is, from the inclemency of the weather, detained until Saturday next, the 24th instant. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
7420 Packet Office, 468, George-street.

FOR HOBART TOWN,

(TO SAIL ON TUESDAY NEXT,)

THE well known Packet Brigantine *WATERLILY*, 155 tons, John Hayle, commander. This vessel has room for a few tons of light freight; has first-rate accommodations for cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers. The best of provisions and wines are provided. *The rate of freight and passage the same as usual.* Apply on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or, to

JOHN MACNAMARA,
Hobart Town Packet Office,
7473 Queen-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE,

LANDING PASSENGERS AT PORTLAND BAY.

THE packet SCHOONER *VANGUARD*, 80 tons, Captain Thompson, clears at the Custom House THIS DAY (Thursday), having been detained by the weather. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Circular Wharf; or to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 468, George-street. 7471

TO SAIL ON SUNDAY, 25TH MAY.

FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT.

THE clipper packet brig *DORSET*, 99 tons, D. Walsh, master, will clear on Saturday, and sail on Sunday, the 25th instant. The accommodations of this vessel for passengers are first-rate, and for speed and regularity of passage is only equalled by the steamers.

For freight or passage (the greater part of her cargo being ready for shipment) apply to

J. M. SOLOMON,
South Australian Packet Office,
Liverpool Wharf.
May 16. 7240

FOR TAHITI DIRECT.

THE fine, fast-sailing Schooner *COLUMBINE*, having greater part of cargo engaged, will sail in ten days. Apply to

J. B. METCALFE, or the Commander, on board.
May 17. 7358

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,

THE BARQUE *ELEANOR*, 153 tons, Captain Johnson. Apply to

7036 COOPER AND HOLT.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chartered by the Honorable East India Company, to sail 20th June.

THE first-class fast-sailing British-built ship *SIR GEORGE SEYMOUR*, 850 tons register, John Young, Commander. This ship is now on her first voyage, and offers a most eligible opportunity for passengers proceeding to India; the cabin accommodations are of a most superior description. For passage apply on board, to Captain Young; or to

JOSEPH S. WILLIS,
Church-hill.
May 14. 7172

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT,

Under Charter to the Honorable East India Company.

THE first-class BARQUE *ROYAL CONSORT*, 600 tons, J Legge, Commander. The above vessel will sail on the 1st June, and has one side cabin still disengaged. Apply on board, to Captain Legge; or to

7416 THACKER, MASON, AND CO.

FOR LONDON.

THE fast sailing A 1 ship *PARKFIELD*, 500 tons register, J. R. Whiteside, commander. The greater portion of the cargo is now on board, and will sail early in June. Has very superior accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers. Apply on board, or to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
Lower George-street.
May 19. 7375

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE A 1 SHIP *MEG MERRILES*, Captain Thomson, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, apply to Captain Thomson,

CAMPBELL AND CO., OR
SMITH AND CAMPBELL.

Tallow and Wool stored free of expense, intended for shipment by this vessel.

Campbell's Wharf. 667

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

THE British-built first-class Barque *PENYARD PARK*, 377 tons, James Weller, commander. This vessel will meet with quick despatch, a considerable portion of her outward cargo being engaged and ready for shipment; she has excellent cabin accommodations, and roomy 'tween decks for steerage passengers. For freight or passage apply to the Commander, on board; or, to

6596 FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.

EXCHANGE UPON LONDON.

THE Royal Bank of Australia hereby give notice that they will sell their Drafts or Scotch Bank acceptances, payable in London.

J. P. ROBINSON, Resident Director.
Office, No. 2, Church-hill. 7585

Commissariat Office,
Sydney, 13th May, 1845.

REQUIRED, for the Public Service, about *three hundred and fifty tons* of Salted Beef, to be delivered by the 31st of August next, and for which Tenders will be received at this Office until Monday, the 9th of June, at noon.

The conditions and particulars of the contracts to be entered into for this supply may be seen at this office.

T. W. RAMSAY.
7093 Dep. Com. Gen.

SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.

THE ANNUAL SALE OF FANCY WORK, for the benefit of the above Institution, will take place on Tuesday, the 27th instant, at the School-house, Macquarie-street. Any person who will kindly aid by their Fancy Work, are requested to send their contributions on or before the Wednesday prior to the day of sale, addressed to the Committee.

School-house, Macquarie-street,
May 3. 7466

THE friends of the late Mrs. Hoadley are respectfully informed, that the Funeral will proceed from her late residence, in King-street, at 8 o'clock on Thursday (this) morning.

W. BEAVER,
Undertaker.
May 22. 7454

JUST PUBLISHED,

Royal 8vo., p. p. 96, Price 2s. 6d.

A REPORT of the Trial "The Bank of Australasia v. Thomas Chaplin Breillat, Chairman of the Bank of Australia.

To be had at the *Sydney Morning Herald* Office, and sold also by Messrs. Colman, Moffitt, and Ford, Booksellers. 6156

THE SHIPPING GAZETTE, AND SYDNEY GENERAL TRADE LIST.

THE Sixty-first Number of the *Shipping Gazette* was published on Saturday, and will be continued every Saturday afternoon.

Contents:—Arrivals and Departures of Shipping for the week; Imports and Exports for the week; Clearances; the Shipping Intelligence of the week, including News from the Out-ports, Port Phillip, Van Diemen's Land, New Zealand, Swan River, South Australia, Sandwich Islands, and Tahiti; Ships in Harbour; Ships loading for England; Tide Table; Ships for England; Port of Honolulu—Custom House Regulations; Embarkation of Troops for New Zealand; The Society Islands; the Merchant Seaman's Act; the *Dorset*; the *Kitty*; the *Columbus*; the whaler *Merope*; Port Phillip Powder Depôt; Newly discovered Shoals; the schooner *Wild Watch*; the *Waterlily*; the whaler *Australian*; Commercial Remarks; Wool Market; Launceston Markets; Colonial Produce; Produce received Coastwise; Quantity of Spirits and Tobacco in Bond; Freights; Price Current.

TERMS:	£	s.	d.
One copy, per quarter	0	7	6
Two copies, ditto	0	12	0
Three copies, ditto	0	16	6
Four copies, ditto	1	1	0
Six copies, per annum	5	0	0

KEMP AND FAIRFAX,
Proprietors.

*** Advertisements received for the above till ten o'clock on the mornings of publication. Terms same as for the *Morning Herald.*

MR. A. FOSS,
SURGEON-DENTIST
313, PITT-STREET NORTH.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH on the most improved principles, from a single tooth to a complete set.

Teeth scaled and stopped with gold leaf or cement. Celebrated Antiseptic Dentifrice for preserving and beautifying the Teeth and Gums.

From the very extensive practice which Mr. F. has had for many years as Surgeon Dentist, his operations on the Teeth may be depended on as being perfectly safe.

His attention has also been particularly given to the regulation of Children's Teeth during the time of changing them. 5936

486, GEORGE-STREET, OPPOSITE THE BARRACK GATE.

TEETH.—MR. J. EMANUEL, Examined Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, Member of the College of Surgeons, of Holland, continues to invite attention to his beautiful and unequalled method of fixing the newly discovered artificial selecious teeth, which never change colour, break, or decay, and defy detection. His method is simple, and success so certain, that he will readily undertake any case wherein others have failed. Guaranteed to answer mastication and articulation. Teeth extracted, stopped, and cleansed, *charges strictly moderate.*

Instantaneous relief for the tooth-ache sold in bottles at 2s. 6d., and 5s. per bottle; also, Parisian Philodontic and Anti-scorbutic Tincture. 7306

BATHURST.

MR. JOHN SMITH, Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Member of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, has commenced the practice of the various branches of his profession in Bathurst.

Keppel-street, May, 1845. 7470

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL AGENCY AND COMMISSION OFFICE,
18, CORNHILL, LONDON,
(OPPOSITE THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.)

To Merchants, Commercial News Rooms, Public Libraries, Agricultural Societies, Officers of the United Services, Printers, Publishers of Newspapers, and Residents in the Colonies generally.

P. L. SIMMONDS, in returning thanks to his numerous Friends, and the Colonial Public in general, for the large share of patronage and support which he has received during the past six years, takes leave to inform them, that in consequence of the rapid influx of business from all parts of the world, and the great portion of his time which has hitherto been occupied by the editing and publication of the *Colonial Magazine*, he has taken into partnership Mr. FRANCIS CLOWES, a gentleman of first-rate talent and respectability, and that the business will be henceforward carried on under the Firm of SIMMONDS AND CLOWES; and he respectfully solicits for the Firm that continued share of patronage and support which it will be their earnest endeavour to merit by promptitude, untiring energy, continued zeal, and moderate charges.

SIMMONDS AND CLOWES, as General Agents and Commission Merchants, beg leave to acquaint the Colonial Public, that they are now ready to receive orders for supplies of any kind and quantity, and goods of every description, of first-rate quality, at the very lowest market prices of the day, and to transact business upon the most liberal terms, provided they are previously furnished with funds or drafts at either long or short dates, or a reference to some London or Liverpool house for payment.

SIMMONDS AND CLOWES will continue to receive consignments of merchandise, to be sold on commission, and upon the receipt of the bills of lading will accept drafts at three months for two-thirds of the amount. Consignments entrusted to their care will meet with every possible despatch in their disposal, and the sales be conducted with the greatest attention to the interests of the consigner.

An extensive knowledge of general business, and the experience of so many years as Colonial Agents in London, coupled with promptitude, attention, and judgment, will, they trust, enable them to give satisfaction to those who may favour them with their commands.

*** In consequence of the extensive correspondence of the firm, they have to request that all letters may be post paid. 8656

FAT AND WEIGHTY OXEN,

ADMIRERS of Prime Cattle can have a real treat by taking a trip to Mr. Hill's Slaughtering Establishment, in Sussex-street West, where may be seen this day and to-morrow, Two Superior Fat Bullocks, bred and fed by Robert Fitzgerald, Esq., of Windsor; they will each it is supposed weigh 1300 lbs.; the one is of the Durham breed, and the other of the Black Scotch, and they are the produce of imported bulls. The inspection of these splendid oxen will convince graziers of the necessity and advantage of breeding from thorough-bred bulls. 7428

ILLUMINATIONS.

PERSONS wishing to Illuminate on the Evening of Her Majesty's Birthday, may be supplied at the Gas Works, on moderate terms, with the loan of various devices, consisting of crowns, laurels, stars, and the royal initials. Applications to be made to the Engineer.

Gas Works, May 21. 7465

MADAME VICTOR PROTOIS gratefully acknowledging the kind patronage the ladies of Sydney and its vicinity have hitherto favoured her with, begs to inform them, and the public in general, of her removal from Hunter-street, to No. 282, Pitt-street, opposite the Theatre.

Mme. P. flatters herself, that on inspection, her New Stock of Fancy Articles will meet the approbation of her respective customers. 7212

CARDINAL CAPES.

THE Ladies of Sydney and its environs are respectfully solicited to inspect a very choice and extensive selection of Rich Satin, Moiré, and Ottoman Cardinal *Capes, Polka and Circassian Scarfs, and Cloaks*, which will be found of the *richest* qualities and latest designs, and will be offered at such prices as will fully meet the approbation of purchasers.

Emporium, 263, Pitt-street. 7406

ON SALE, at RICKARDS'S, George-street, a fresh assortment of
Gentlemen's dress shirts
Silk and satin stocks and scarfs
Opera ties, black silk handkerchiefs
Cambric, grass cloth, and fancy silk handkerchiefs
Black and fancy silk socks
Dress kid gloves, and a variety of riding and driving gloves, in strong doeskin, beaver, kid, and dogskin, &c. 7449

BIRTHDAY BALL.

THE undersigned has opened a fresh assortment of lace goods suitable for the Ball, consisting of—
Brussels lace scarfs and shawls
Blond lace scarfs
Brussels lace and blond berthes and lappets
Black and white lace cardinals
Black and white blond and thread laces
Artificial flowers, ostrich plumes, head dresses, and French satin ribbons for trimmings.

ALSO,

A variety of rich watered silks and satins, figured blonds, Areophane crapes and orientals for evening and ball dresses.

J. RICKARDS,
7050 George street.

DAVID JONES AND CO. solicit an early inspection of a case of very superior French Merinos, just opened, and which they intend offering at exceedingly low prices.

George-street, opposite the Post Office,
March 20 7445

ON SALE, by the undersigned, Ex *Sultana*,
Two cases German curtain fringes
Two ditto ditto stockings and socks
Two ditto ditto real thread and imitation lace

JUST OPENED,

Five cases of Lace Goods, from Messrs. Groucock, Copestake, and Moore, containing—
Edgings
Platt and Lisle laces
Imitation of Valentias, Brussels, and Machelin lace
Run and Scollop edge lace
Thread lace
Bobin net, common and soft
Ditto ditto, Lyons' plain and fancy
Ditto ditto, filet and wireground
Ditto ditto, spotted and sprigged
Paris net, plain and figured
Black and white fancy silk net
White illusion net
Veils, scarfs, and Brussels falls
Muslin cuffs
And a choice assortment of collars, pellerines, lappets, and a few bonnets and caps of the newest style

AND,

One case of Lace Goods, from Messrs. Galloway and Co.'s, Nottingham, containing—
White honeycomb lace
Cotton wire ditto
Figured gimp platt
Ditto Canton
Black jacquard lace, in a new style, imported for the first time
Ditto cotton and silk ditto
White gimp fancy ditto
Ditto cotton wire ditto
Ditto point ditto
Ditto and black silk Cambray net.

The above two invoices of Lace Goods are, as for style and variety, equal if not superior to any hitherto imported. Quick return being our principle, our prices will be found exceedingly low.

One case French merinos, at 5s. per yard and upwards
Four cases British ditto, from 2s. to 3s. per yard
Two ditto Orleans cloth, from 1s. 3d. to 2s. per yard
One case muslin de laine, at 7s. 6d per dress
One case crape de Pekin, at 8s. 6d. per dress
One case French cashmere uni, at 20s. per dress only
One case British ditto ditto, 10s. per dress
Two cases dark prints, in the latest style
Six trunks Lasting, Spanish, Patent and Kid shoes
Two ditto of ladies' cloth boots
An assortment of white and black satin shoes
French flowers, the richest ever brought to this colony, at greatly reduced prices
Twenty pieces of rich French silk velvet, from 8s. to 16s. per yard
French white and straw coloured kid gloves
Half long white ditto
A few Tarlatane and Brussels lace ball dresses
And a great variety of white and black blonde for trimming
The only depôt of M. F. Maria Farina's Eau de Cologne.

N.B. A liberal allowance to the trade.

DREUTLER AND WAGNER,
7362 Foreign Warehouse, Pitt-street.

CLEARING OUT

AT A REDUCTION OF TEN PER CENT. OFF THE PREVIOUS VERY LOW PRICES.

THE remaining lot of Gentlemen's Macintosh Capes and Coats.

Also—the last case of Beaver, Petersham, and Pilot Coats.

These goods have hitherto given the greatest satisfaction to purchasers, and gentlemen will do well not to miss this opportunity of supplying themselves.

OBSERVE—TRAFALGAR HOUSE,
George-street,
Nearly opposite the Post Office.

JUST OPENED

One case gentlemen's superfine cloth dress and frock coats, from 30s. each
One case best West of England doeskin, and cassimere trousers, from 17s. 6d. per pair. 7480

FOR THE RACES.

MACINTOSH CAPES AND OVERALLS, AND CAPS.

At CHARLES NEWTON'S,
Late Jonathan Thorp and Co.
315, Pitt-street. 7426

TO CAPTAINS AND SHIP-OWNERS.

ON SALE at CHARLES NEWTON'S, (late Jonathan Thorp and Co.) Stout Woollen Cloth, which can be used instead of patent felt.

315, Pitt-street. 7425

TO SADDLERS.

ON SALE at CHARLES NEWTON'S (late Thorpe and Co.), drab Halifax cloth, suitable for collar and harness linings.

315, Pitt-street. 7427

TO TAILORS.

A SPLENDID variety of Shawl-pattern Vestings, just opened, and at very low prices, at

TRAFALGAR HOUSE,
George-street,
7429 Nearly opposite the Post Office.

FIRE KNIVES AND TINDER BOXES.

THE undersigned has received a supply of FIRE KNIVES AND TINDER BOXES, FOR THE BUSH.

☞ EVERY ARTICLE IN THE TRADE.

W. H. ALDIS,
6918 TOBACCO MERCHANT.

TO TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS.

MR. R. FAWCETT has received for sale by Private Contract, ten cases of assorted Woollen Drapery, consisting of—
Superfine black, wool-dyed, blue, invisible green, olive, and other coloured cloths.
Extra fine black, wool-dyed, black, and drab cassimeres.
Superior double-milled kerseys, all shades and qualities.
Superfine blue, forest brown, and green pilot cloths and beavers.
Two cases primrose, drab, slate, black, and nankin silecias, castains and florentines.

ALSO,

One case very rich black silk serge coats and vests, gilt and flexible buttons.

The above have just been opened, and upon inspection will be found remarkably cheap.

481, George-street,
May 17. 7265

COLONIAL TWEEDS.

ALL TWEEDS manufactured by A. and J. RAYNER may in future be known by having a purple stripe in the selvages.

Goulburn-street West. 9408

BOTTLED ALE AND PORTER.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the Undersigned, Bottled Ale and Porter, ex latest arrivals.

6868 SWAIN, WEBBS, AND CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED has for sale the following assortment of Garden Seeds and Plants:—

Rhubarb seed	Spinage, prickly
Ditto plants	Ditto, round
Asparagus seed	Celery, white solia
Ditto plants	Ditto, red solia
Onion seed, fresh from Hobart Town	Pease, blue union
Ditto ditto Bathurst	Ditto, imperial
Potatoe onion	Ditto, early prolific
Garlic	Brussels
Cabbage, drumhead	Ditto, Albert's marrow
Ditto, early York	Beans, broad Windsor
Ditto, Battersea	Ditto, long pod
Ditto, dwarf imperial	Kidney bean, in variety
Ditto, late imperial	American cress
Ditto, red Dutch	Pumpkin
Cauliflower	Vegetable-marrow
Cape purple broccoli	Cucumber
Cape brimstone ditto	Capsicum seed
Turnip, Naples	Sweet bazil
Ditto, Maltese	Double parsley
Ditto, Altringham	Tomato
Ditto, Swedish	Rock melon
Carrot, early horn	Water melon
Ditto, Altringham	Lettuce
Ditto, orange	Endive

With a great variety of Medicinal and Culinary Herb Roots.

JOHN BAPTIST,
6774 Surry Hills.

OLD CRUSTED PORT, 10s. 6d. per single dozen
A delicious sample, 16s. ditto ditto
Good dinner Sherry, 10s. ditto ditto
Very prime, 12s. 6d. ditto ditto
Very best, 15s. ditto ditto
Sherry and Port on draught, 4s. 6d. per gallon
London bottled Ale and Porter, 8s., good brands

To be had of J. G. WALLER,
Wine Merchant,
5370 Late Bank of Australia, George-street.

FOR SALE at the Stores of the undersigned—
Bags, two and three bushel, hemp
Canvas, bleached and brown
Cheese cloth
Ducks and drills
Glass, crown, assorted
Hollands, linens
Hammocking cloth
Hats, Manila
Oil, boiled, five gallon jars
Turpentine, ditto
Osnaburgs, sheeting
Sacking, hemp
Tarpaulins
Woolbagging
Woolpacks
Rope, patent
Twine
Paints, assorted
Copper sheathing and nails
Nails, assorted.

SMITH AND CAMPBELL,
5962 Campbell's Wharf

TALLOW.

THE undersigned is a CASH buyer of Tallow.

R. M. ROBEY,
7168 427, George-street.

TALLOW.

THE undersigned are buyers of Tallow.

RAY AND GLAISTER.
Jamison-lane, Jamison-street. 5994

THE undersigned will purchase or make Cash advances on Colonial Produce, consigned to their friends, Messrs. D. Dunbar and Sons, of London.

SMITH AND CAMPBELL,
5758 Campbell's Wharf.

NOTICE.

PARTIES losing Horses, or having suspicion that they are stolen, are invited to forward their descriptive roles to the Depôt at Bungarrabbee, where measures will be taken to recover them, should they be offered for sale. All communications to be post-paid, and addressed to Captain Apperley.

ARBUTHNOT DALLAS, H.E.I.C.S.
H. E. I. C. Depôt, Bungarrabbee, May 20. 7456

BRYANT V. ELDRIDGE.

SIR,—The assertion, contained in an advertisement of yours in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of the 13th instant, that I had "chosen to take an advantage of the law, which an upright man would have scorned to do," is construed by some of my friends into a charge of dishonesty; and having a due regard for my character and credit requires that I should remove such an impression. I deem it necessary to call upon you explicitly to recall this expression, and to state that it was not intended to convey such a charge; or to make the assertion in such unequivocal terms as to afford me the means of justifying myself by public and legal proceedings.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) S. A. BRYANT.
To Mr. A. Eldridge.

Sydney, May 19, 1845.

S. A. Bryant, Esq.

Sir,—With reference to my late publication in the *Herald*, I have merely to say that your friends have misconstrued it entirely, if they make it a charge of personal dishonesty against you.

Yours, obediently,
7474 (Signed) AMBROSE ELDRIDGE.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF MR. ROBERT CRAWFORD, OF HILLEND, SETTLER.

A MEETING of the Creditors in the above Estate will be held at the office of the Official Assignee, Bank of Australia Buildings, George-street, on Saturday, the 24th May, instant, at two o'clock, to take into consideration the propriety of disposing of the cattle, and disputing a certain mortgage for £4000, dated in December last, and to advise as to the general management of the estate.

George-street, May 22. 7422

COTTAGE WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT, a small Cottage in Sydney, or the immediate vicinity, Balmain or the North Shore would not be objected to. Apply by letter to A. B., *Herald* Office. 7472

COOPERS.

WANTED, two good Coopers. None but those who understand their business need apply, to David Williams, Isaac-lane, back of Brown Bear, and opposite Holmes's, Butcher, Lower George-street. 7459

TO COOPERS.

WANTED, a good tierce-maker, to whom constant employment will be given, by

JOHN WILLIAMS,
Lower George-street,
7476 Opposite the site of the Old Gaol.

WANTED, a Housemaid. Apply to MRS. FOTHERINGHAM,
7458 Bent-street.

WANTED, a female servant, to cook and make herself generally useful. Apply at 49, Hunter-street. 7460

WANTED, a woman as General Servant, a character will be required. Apply to

MRS. TUCKER,
Elizabeth-street, three doors north of King-street. 7463

WANTED, as servants to a person residing in the country, a man and his wife, the latter to attend the house, the former to work in a garden and otherwise. Good wages given, no drunkard need apply. Address learnt at the *Herald* Office.

May 21. 7462

WANTED, a man and his wife, the man as gardener, and the woman as laundress; none but sober people need apply. Apply to Thomas Baker, corner of George and Market streets. 7366

GARDENER.

WANTED, an experienced Gardener to proceed to the southward. Apply to Mr. Willmington, Union Wharf.

May 20. 7417

WANTED, an experienced Shepherd. Apply to Ray and Glaister.

Jamison-lane, May 20. 7418

TWO POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN OR STRAYED, from a small paddock adjoining the Kent Brewery, on or about the 12th of May, a chestnut Mare, branded SL under the mane, and a brand on the off shoulder illegible, white blaze down the face, aged, and in foal. If stolen, the above Reward will be paid on conviction of the offender or offenders; and if strayed, a Reward of Ten Shillings will be paid on delivery of the said mare at my residence, Parramatta-street, Sydney, near the Kent Brewery.

7464 THOMAS FROST.

EDUCATION.

A RESPECTABLE FAMILY can be accommodated with a good dwelling-house, about one mile and a-half from Sydney, with out-offices, garden, and paddocks.

The rent can be liquidated, by the occupier educating and boarding two of the proprietor's sons, (the elder eight years of age). Applications to be addressed, (pre-paid) to C. D., *Herald* Office.

Sydney, May 20. 7432

TO LET,

A NEWLY built stone Store, containing basement and two upper stories, 26 by 54 feet, either with or without a LARGE OFFICE. It has a direct communication with Lower George-street, and with the HEAD OF SYDNEY COVE by a private sufferance wharf. Application to be made to

J. HOPKINS,
Queen's Wharf.

Store room for 600 tons of goods, on very moderate terms. 677

TO LET,

THE House, Shop, and Store, situated in Mann's Buildings, George-street, and at present occupied by Mr. Gould.

For further particulars apply on the premises; or at the office of the British-Colonial Bank and Loan Company, 555, George-street. 8648

TO LET, at Balmain, near the Ferry, GLENTWORTH HOUSE, containing nine rooms, kitchen, store room, servants' rooms, three-stall stable, coach-house, out-offices, &c.; the whole in good repair; an excellent well of water on the premises. For further particulars apply at the *Herald* Office, or to Mrs. Horsley, the present occupant. 6795

TO LET.

THAT well-known first-rate old-established HOTEL, *The ROSE INN, West Maitland*, Situated in the very centre of the town, and convenient to East Maitland, having every possible convenience and accommodation for a good business. For further particulars apply to Mr. William Lipscomb, West Maitland, with whom the keys are now lying; or to the undersigned—if by letter post-paid.

AND,

In the best part of High-street, West Maitland,

AN EXTENSIVE SHOP,

With a handsome front, and Dwelling-House containing seven rooms, with detached kitchen and stabling,—the whole in thorough repair.

ALSO, TO LET,

AN EXCELLENT DAIRY FARM, containing six hundred acres, situated on the LIVERPOOL ROAD, about thirteen miles from Sydney, well watered, and having on it an EXCELLENT COTTAGE, and a splendid ORCHARD, NURSERY, and VINEYARD.

AND,

All those HANDSOME and CAPACIOUS PREMISES, consisting of DWELLING HOUSE, OFFICES, and STORE, now in the occupation of the undersigned, in PITT-STREET.

For further particulars, apply to

A. & S. LYONS,
7158 Pitt-street.

TO PUBLICANS, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS.

TO BE LET, for three or five years, that old established Public House, the Black Horse Inn, half-a-mile from the Cross Roads, and nine from the township of Berrima. The above respectable and first rate Inn, is on the direct road to Goulburn, Bungonia, Queanbeyan, Yass, Port Phillip, and all the southern townships; the mail passes daily by the door. There is attached to the above premises Eighty Acres of rich cultivation and pastoral land, with abundance of water. The house and premises are *completely furnished*, viz., six sitting parlours, ten bedrooms, all the best description of Furniture; beds, bedding, &c., &c. The stabling, stores, wash-house, dairy, kitchens, fowl-houses, &c., are all in the highest state of repair, in fact, not a shilling to be expended. The Garden (two acres), is planted with every description of fruit trees. The whole will be delivered up at not a less rent than £120 per year, one quarter payable in advance; the license, goodwill, &c., will be transferred. Further particulars known by application to the Proprietor, who is retiring from the above line of business.

EDWARD GRAY,
Ploughed Ground, Sutton Forest.
May 17. 7487

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND OTHERS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Lower George-street, on

SATURDAY, 24TH INSTANT,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

An Invoice of Drugs, containing—

Gum arabic, musk, suspenders, Rowland's Macassar oil, Rowland's kalydor, Rowland's odonto, otto of rose, dolichos, lancets, Barbadoes aloes, sarsaparilla root, sarsaparilla extract, fol. rosæ, pulv. rhei, pulv. cubebæ, pulv. zingib., pulv. acaciæ, ext. hyosciam, splints for leg and arm, pulv. ipecac. pulv. jalap, oil of peppermint, oil of carraway, lig. cornu cervi, Sp. ammon. arom. saffron, morphine, and others too numerous to mention.

Terms at sale. 7475

SALE WITHOUT THE LEAST RESERVE.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF PROSPER DE MESTRE.

(By order of the Trustees.)

MR. SAMUEL LYONS has received instructions, to sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on

WEDNESDAY, 28TH MAY,
At Eleven o'clock,

WITHOUT THE LEAST RESERVE,

The following most valuable allotments of SYDNEY PROPERTY,

(WEDNESDAY, 28TH MAY, AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK.)

FIRST.

That substantial-built MANSION, situate at the South end of Hyde Park, and fronting Liverpool-street, near the corner of Elizabeth-street, containing every convenience for a first-rate private residence.

SECOND.

SIX BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, with frontages to Liverpool and Elizabeth Streets.

THIRD.

Two SUBSTANTIAL-BUILT VERANDAH COTTAGES in Elizabeth-street South, near the corner of Liverpool-street, and numbered 73 and 75.

FOURTH.

A TWO-STORIED BRICK-BUILT DWELLING HOUSE in Castlereagh-street South, the fifth house from the corner of Liverpool-street, and numbered 68.

FIFTH.

SIX ALLOTMENTS of the CHIPPENDALE ESTATE, being lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 12, of section 3, in the original plan, with frontages to Government-street, Yarnold and Hart streets.

Terms at sale.

Plans will be on view at the Mart of the Auctioneer, and full particulars will be given in a future advertisement.

*** The above properties are too well-known to require any further comment. The fact that the sale will positively be without reserve will justify the Auctioneer in inviting all parties who wish to make a profitable investment to attend the sale. 6992

POSTPONED ON ACCOUNT OF THE UNFAVOURABLE STATE OF THE WEATHER, TO

THURSDAY, THE 29TH MAY,

TWELVE O'CLOCK.

BISHOPGATE—WITHOUT RESERVE.

POSITIVE SALE.

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.

(THURSDAY, 29TH MAY—TWELVE O'CLOCK.)

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction,

ON THE GROUND,

at the Junction of the Glebe and Parramatta Roads, beyond the boundaries of the City,

ON THURSDAY, THE 29TH MAY,
At 12 o'clock precisely,

The remaining portion of the valuable Estate well-known as

BISHOPGATE,

out of the Boundaries of the City.

There are about Sixty Allotments, having frontages to the Parramatta and Glebe Roads, and Francis, Grose, and Greek streets.

Plan on view at the Mart.

TERMS OF PAYMENT—Cash deposit on the fall of the hammer twenty-five per cent., and the residue in one, two, and three months' bills dated from day of sale, with security on the property or the deeds to remain in the hands of the Auctioneer until the last bill is paid.

*** A visit to the ground will satisfactorily convince everybody that these allotments offer many advantages which are not always to be found combined, and the astonishing improvements already made by former purchasers, are the best proof that an industrious man cannot fail to do well if he lays out his money on that spot, where he can erect a comfortable dwelling at very little expense, and always be able to attend to his work in the City, without being fatigued by a long walk, and have at the same time the consolation of paying no CITY TAXES.

Those *anxious applicants for private sales* will now have a *good opportunity* of securing the lots they wished to have, as the Sale will be

WITHOUT RESERVE.

☞ A lunch will be provided.

NOTICE TO FORMER PURCHASERS.

Lot 1, section 2, purchased by Isaac Foulsham;

Will be resold at the purchasers' risk and expense, if not paid for before the above sale. 6565

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—None.

DEPARTURES.

May 21.—*Martha and Elizabeth*, schooner, Captain Pockley, for Port Phillip. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Flaherty, Messrs. Robertson, Barton, Hall, O'Brien, and James Broad.

May 21.—*Lindsays*, barque, Captain Williamson, for the Whaling Grounds. Passenger—Mrs. Williamson.

May 21.—*Kate*, schooner, Captain Salmon, for Port Nicholson. Passenger—Mr. Wyllie.

May 21.—*Wanderer*, R.Y.S., schooner, for Boyd Town, Twofold Bay. Passenger—B. Boyd, Esq.

May 21.—*Christina*, brig, Captain Saunders, for Port Phillip. Passengers—Mr. Kirk, Mr. Constable, Mr. Sidey, Mr. Sprott, Mr. D. G. M'Arthur, Mr. Walker, Mr and Mrs. Brown and three daughters, Mr. and Mrs O'Flaherty, Mr. John Walker, three daughters, and son, Mr. John Slack, and Mr. Thomas Ash.

May 21.—*Guide*, brig, Captain Addams, for Lord Howe's Island. Passengers — Mr. and Master Peacock.

May 21.—*Ann*, schooner, Captain Dunham, for Wallis's Island. Passenger—Mr. Brander.

COASTERS INWARDS.

May 21.—*Isabella*, 21, Barnett, from the M'Leay, with 3000 feet cedar, 2000 feet rosewood, 4 bales wool, 70 bushels wheat, 4 casks tallow, 40 hides, 20 bushels maize; *Resolution*, 49, M'Veigh, for Sydney, with 20,000 feet cedar; *Port Phillip*, 42, Williamson, from Camden Haven, with 30,000 feet cedar.

COASTER OUTWARDS.

May 21.—*Sisters*, 15, Bookes, for the Hawkesbury and Hunter, with sundries.

EXPORTS.

May 21.—*Orwell*, barque, Captain Southey, for Tongataboo: 5 kegs and 8 tierces tobacco, 1 hogshead rum, 1 hogshead arrack, 1 case Geneva, Robert Towns.

May 21.—*Ann*, schooner, Captain Dunham, for Wallis's Island: 5 cases slops, M. Brander.

CLEARANCES.

May 21.—*Orwell*, barque, Captain Southey, for Tangotaboo. Passenger—Captain Dixon.

May 21.—*Vanguard*, schooner, Captain Thompson, for Adelaide, *via* Portland Bay. Passengers — Mr. W. Greigg, Mrs. Greigg, Mr. James Wright, Mr. Strickland, Mr. John Curtiss, Mr. Addams, Mr. Thompson, and Mr. Moran.

VESSELS EXPECTED IN SYDNEY.

FROM LONDON.

Ann, 800 tons, Thorne, January 5, with troops.
Royal Tar, 339 tons, Bell, January 15.
Amelia, barque, Teasdale, (Post Office Packet), January 1.
Jane Goudie, 233 tons, Goudie, January 23.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Superior.

FROM PORT PHILLIP.

Shamrock, steamer, 200 tons, Gilmore.

FROM HOBART TOWN.

Anna Maria, barque.

FROM NEW ZEALAND

Maid of the Mill, schooner.
Scotia, schooner, 68 tons, Ward.
Velocity, schooner, 138 tons, Truscott.
Aurora, schooner, 50 tons, Turner.
Bee, brig, 134 tons, Unthank.
Slains Castle, barque, 514 tons, Dawson.
Coolangatta, schooner, 88 tons, Walker.
Star of China, schooner, 112 tons, Tinley.

FROM THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

Sarah Ann, schooner, 184 tons, Dunnett.
Thomas Lord, schooner, 70 tons, Süwerkrop.
Portenia, brig, 221 tons, Richards.
Elizabeth, barque, 175 tons, Jones.
Ariel, schooner, 104 tons, Lewis.
Countess of Wilton, schooner, 111 tons, Bowles.
Coquette, schooner, 72 tons, Rogers.
Phaeton, French war steamer.

FROM INDIA.

Royalist, H.M.B., 8 guns, Lieutenant Ogle, Commander.

FROM THE MAURITIUS.

Marian Watson, schooner, 146 tons, Reynolds.
Wanderer, schooner, 131 tons, Burns.
City of Sydney, brig, 106 tons, Williams

FROM CHINA.

Alfred, brig, 125 tons, Napper.

FROM MANILA.

Urgent, ship, 408 tons, Thompson.
Giraffe, brig, 264 tons, Harvey.
Cheerful, schooner, 123 tons, Patrick.
Sarah, brig, 201 tons, Espinasse
Morayshire, barque, 315 tons, Smith.
Victor, barque, 334 tons, Morgan.
Julia, brig, 131 tons, Robinson.

FROM ADELAIDE.

Emma, brig, 121 tons, Fox.

FROM SINGAPORE.

Colombian, barque, 275 tons, Wakem.

The barque *Orwell*, Captain Southey, has been taken up by the General Assurance Company to proceed to Tongataboo for the crew and oil on board the Sydney whaler *Jane Eliza*, which vessel has been condemned there.

The Steam Dredge commenced operations at the Hunter last week, and had taken up about 150 tons of soil from the bed of the river up to last Saturday night.

The *William Stoveld* was not to leave London for Melbourne until the middle of January, and the *Achilles* in the middle of February.

The "Resolution."—We are happy to state that this vessel got off from the North Spit of the Richmond River with little damage, and arrived in Sydney yesterday. The cutter *Thomson* had also been got off, but had gone back to the river to repair some slight damage she had sustained.

The *Ann Grant* sails positively this morning for London, and the *Eliza* is expected to leave for Liverpool about the middle of next week. The *Ann Carr* will get away about the 1st June, to be followed a few days after by the *Parkfield*. The *Caledonia* will leave on or about the 16th proximo.

The Schooner "Port Phillip."—The *Port Phillip* left Camden Haven last Friday fortnight for Sydney, and shortly after leaving that place fell in with a strong S.W. gale, in which she was driven three hundred miles off the land; but made Ulladulla on the twelfth day, the crew having been subsisting five days on half a pound of flour each per diem. Having obtained provisions she left Ulladulla on the 13th instant, and arrived inside the Heads last Friday evening, but was obliged to run into Spring Cove, where she remained at anchor until yesterday morning. The master of her reports that the new schooner which has been built at Ulladulla by Messrs. Warden and Gee is now ready for launching; according to his account she is about 40 tons, assimilating much to the model of the *Ocean Queen*, and has been built expressly for the Broulee trade.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

May.		Sun, rises	Sun, sets	High Water morn	High Water even
22	THURSDAY	6 58	5 2	8 54	9 18

Moon—Full, May 22, 2 m. to 2, morning.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE

The Public is respectfully informed that Messrs. J. and F. Howson, from the Hobart Town Theatre, are engaged at this Establishment, and will make their first appearance early next week.

Thursday, May 22, 1845, (under the Patronage of the Stewards of the Homebush Races), will be presented, by desire, a Drama, drawn from life, entitled THE RAKE'S PROGRESS, or, PORTRAITS DRAWN FROM LIFE. After which, a MELANGE, consisting of—a Duet, by Mrs. Gibbs and Madame Carandini; "The Old Woman," in character, Mrs. Gibbs; the Irish Jig, by Madame Veilburn; the Highland Fling, by Master Chambers; a Song, by Mrs. Wallace; a Spanish Dance, by Signor Carandini and Mr. Chambers; a Song by Madame Carandini. The whole to conclude with the favourite Farce, called THE DEAD SHOT.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1845.

Sworn to no master, of no sect am I.

MINISTERIAL MONOPOLY OF PATRONAGE.

It may be admitted, with reference to the forensic and medical professions, that the rule or usage which requires the practitioners to have been educated in the mother country, though not without its inconveniences and apparent injustice to the Anglo-Australian youth, is on the whole advantageous to the colony. We have no inns of court, no great hospital establishments, no schools of anatomy; and until we possess institutions of at least a similar character, affording kindred facilities for the acquisition of the higher branches of professional knowledge, we must be content with existing arrangements. But we are not aware that there are any other professions or occupations—among those, at least, essential to the business of society—to which the same rule applies to an equal extent. We have within ourselves the means of producing learned divines, skilful attorneys, and well educated men for the several employments and pursuits for which the interests of the community furnish a profitable scope. To these purposes our scholastic institutions are now quite equal; and the assertion can be supported by living proofs.

Not so think the dispensers of state patronage. At any rate, whatever may be their *thoughts*, it is assumed by their *practice* that the more respectable order of our civil offices cannot be filled out of our own population, but must be supplied out of the Downing-street *corps de reserve*. Some years ago, instructions were sent out by the Minister that all colonial appointments worth a hundred pounds a year and upwards, were to be considered exclusively his own, and were in no instance to be filled up by the Governor without an express stipulation that the incumbent should hold himself in readiness to retire on the arrival of the Downing-street favourite. Nor have we heard that, as regards New South Wales, this avaricious monopoly has ever been relinquished. As regards Canada, it has been given up entirely, Lord Stanley having declared in the House of Commons, that the local patronage of that province should be exclusively dispensed by the local authorities. And why has not a similar concession been made to this country? Though our population is not at present of equal extent with that of Canada, we are at least, in proportion to our numbers, of equal wealth and intelligence, and of far greater value as importers of British manufactures. And certainly we are not *behind* our Canadian fellow-subjects in point of *loyalty*. We have not gone *quite* so far as they have in asserting our real or imaginary rights, or in seeking redress for our real or imaginary wrongs. We have not waved the flag of independence, nor drawn the sword of rebellion. The worst overt act of disaffection to which we have been urged even by the wildest of our newspaper Papineaus, it to insult the person of our gracious Sovereign by keeping away from the Birth-day Levee; but we think the events of next Monday will triumphantly vindicate our loyalty from this paltry aspersion. No—though we have many grievances to tax our patience—grievances incomparably heavier than those which drove Canada to revolt—we have contented ourselves with those constitutional means of demanding redress, which the Minister himself can neither reproach nor eventually resist.

If, then, the mere number of heads is the only point in which we are not equal to the Canadians, and if in most other points we are their superiors, we are at a loss to understand on what good grounds they should be treated more favourably than ourselves. Besides the invidious distinction of relieving them from an odious corn-law to which we are still required to submit, there is the other distinction referrred to above, avowed by Lord Stanley in the face of the empire. The Canadas have been liberated from that grasping monopoly of patronage which denies to our native youth a fair chance of participating in the honours and emoluments of the public service of their country.

The pretext for the continuance of this monopoly, in so far as it relates to the incompetency of the Anglo-Australians for the higher grades of office, is no longer tenable, nor even decent. With the exception of the bench and the bar, there is perhaps no Crown appointment in the whole range of our civil departments, for which our scholastic institutions cannot furnish a succession of well-qualified candidates. And in so far as the pretext takes it for granted that officers selected in the mother country are generally of a superior order to any that could be supplied out of our local population, we must take leave, without intending the slightest personal disrespect to any one, to say that it is not borne out by the evidence of facts. As regards the merely *clerical* part of their duties—the departmental *desk* work—our principal officers are neither better nor worse that officers well educated in the colony would be. Our seminaries have turned out young men in abundance whose abilities and acquirements would have placed them, in this particular, on a footing of perfect equality, to say the least, with the most efficient of our English-trained officials.

But as regards the more *intellectual* class of official qualifications, we need only mark the proceedings of our colonial legislature, to be satisfied that Downing-street stars are not always of the first magnitude. Let the least censorious observer take notice of the "treasury benches" in that assembly; and if he can point out one master-mind amongst the occupants, or discover even a respectable mediocrity of talent in the average of their sayings and doings, he will have done what had never been done before. The official corps by whom the Government battles are fought in that pugnacious field, are doubtless highly worthy and respectable men, and wear their uniform with a becoming grace; but assuredly they are *no heroes*. We would by no means insinuate that they lack courage; but of every other quality requisite to the successful conduct of a legislative campaign, they are of a truth wofully deficient. And will any body be bold enough to assert, that there could not be found an equal number of persons educated within the colony, to occupy those benches quite *as creditably* as they are occupied now? Nay—will any one venture to affirm, that if those benches had now to be filled from the colonial population, they might not be supplied with men whose mental quickness, whose powers of elocution, whose masculine energy and persevering zeal, would throw the present honorable band into deep, deep shade?

We think, therefore, that not the least of our "general grievances" is the policy which, by retaining all valuable patronage in the hands of the Secretary of State, virtually precludes our settlers and native youth from participating, as before observed, in the honors and emoluments of the public service.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—Nisi Prius Sittings. Wednesday.

Before his Honor Mr. Justice A'Beckett, and a Jury of four.

STOTT *v.* MILSOM.

This was an action of trespass, between Abel Stott, plaintiff, and John Milsom, defendant. The declaration stated that on a day therein named the defendant falsely and maliciously made a certain complaint at the Police Office, to the effect that he was apprehensive of a breach of the peace from the plaintiff, so as to cause the issue of a warrant against the latter, and to put him to a great expense in obtaining bail, &c. The declaration, after detailing the particulars of the alleged trespass, went on to state, that when the case came on for hearing, the defendant did not appear, and the matter was dismissed by the Mayor, who was then presiding. The defendant's plea to this declaration was, that he was not guilty of the trespass complained of in manner and form, &c.

Counsel for the plaintiff, Messrs. Windeyer and Michie; for the defendant, Messrs Foster and Darvall.

It appeared from the evidence adduced on the part of the plaintiff, that the latter was a wool-sorter, residing on the North Shore, and for the purposes of his business had obtained a supply of water by damming up a small stream, and thereby constructing a kind of tank or water hole; near this spot ran an old fence, supposed to be the boundary of property belonging to the defendant or his father, and this fence ran clear of the tank, and some of it having fallen or been pulled down, the defendant proceeded to erect a new fence, which it appeared would, when complete, cut off a portion of the tank. The plaintiff, seeing this, spoke to the elder Milsom as to whether it was intended to interfere with the tank, to which the latter replied, that he intended to run the fence through the middle of it. The plaintiff then said, that if Milsom did this he would knock the fence down and him (Milsom) with it. The plaintiff was then walking away, when Mr. Milsom, jun, the defendant, warned the plaintiff to take all his wool away by the next morning, saying that if it was not so removed, he (the defendant) would move it himself. To this the plaintiff replied, that it was lately come to Milsom's turn to order any body off; and it appeared from the testimony of the witness who spoke to the circumstances, that nothing further passed at that time; but although he was under a strong impression of this having taken place on the 18th of December, the day named in the defendant's complaint, he was not quite certain upon that point. The witness also stated, as a proof of malice in the defendant, that he had seen the latter take down his fence, so as to let Mr. Stott's pigs into his orchard so that he might afterwards drive them to the pound; but upon cross-examination, he admitted his inability to speak as to the intention of the defendant in pulling down the fence, acknowledging that it might have been pulled down for the purpose of erecting a new one, and stating that although some of Mr. Milsom's men were present, he could not say what were their names. He also admitted, on cross-examination, that he had himself had a violent altercation with the defendant, when he (witness) had, flourishing a tomahawk, threatened to strike the defendant or his men if they proceeded in the erection of the fence; but he stated that he had been authorised by the plaintiff to protect the property, and that the defendant, with the assistance of some seven or eight of his men, scattered the wool about, and were proceeding to prevent the witness by force from continuing his work. Mr. Charles Windeyer, J.P., proved the issue of a warrant upon the complaint of Mr. Milsom, jun., that the plaintiff had threatened to knock him down, and that he (Mr. Milsom) apprehended further violence from plaintiff if he was not placed under restraint. It further appeared that the plaintiff was arrested upon this warrant, and conveyed to the receiving watch-house at about a quarter past eleven on the forenoon of the 20th December, where he remained locked up in the common cell with two prisoners of the Crown, two drunkards, and several other prisoners, until between four and five o'clock P.M., when he was admitted to bail. On the following morning, between nine and ten o'clock, the plaintiff was taken before the Right Worshipful the Mayor, and no person appearing to prosecute, the case was dismissed. Mr. Dillon, it appeared, was retained for the defence, at an expense of three guineas, which, together with some minor expenses, was paid by Mr. Stott.

Upon the plaintiff's case being closed, the defendant's counsel moved for a nonsuit, upon the ground that the absence of a reasonable and probable cause had not been made out—the witness having altogether failed to show that the transaction of which he spoke was the one which had given rise to the defendant's complaint at the Police Office. The Court, however, without calling upon the other side, decided that sufficient had been shown to call upon the defendant for an answer.

Mr. Foster then proceeded to address the Jury for the defence, contending, that when the slight and unsatisfactory nature of the testimony already adduced came to be considered, coupled as it was with the positive oath of Mr. Milsom in the deposition, as to the threat on the part of Stott to knock him down, it could hardly be assumed that a reasonable and probable cause was wanting for the course adopted by him in proceeding at once to the police office for redress. He also called James Milsom, senior, the father of the defendant, who stated, that between six and seven o'clock on the evening of the 18th December, the plaintiff came to where the fence was being erected, and said, whether to witness or his son, he could not say, that if the fence was put up he would knock it down, and him too; the defendant upon this, exclaimed, "What's that you say," to which plaintiff made answer, "If you put up the fence I'll knock it down, and you too, you young puppy." The property belonged to witness, who had not assigned or transferred it to his son or anybody else; at the time witness alluded to no person was present, but witness, his son, and the defendant; since then the fence had been completed; although it did not now run through the water hole, which was not more than two feet square, and indeed it was never intended that the fence should run through the water hole, although witness considered that he was entitled to claim half of it. This witness was cross-examined at some length by the plaintiff's counsel, without materially affecting his testimony, and a servant of the defendant's was called to prove that on the morning of the 20th of December, himself and his master were delayed in crossing to Sydney by the boisterous state of the weather, arriving only in the Police Office after the case had been dismissed.

Mr. Windeyer then proceeded to address the Jury in reply, contending, that even if the evidence of the elder Milsom was the only correct one, and the plaintiff had really threatened to strike the defendant in the event of his proceeding with the fence, the threatened assault, coupled as it was with the contingency of a trespass upon the plaintiff's right of possession to this water-hole or tank would not justify an immediate resort to the Police Office, and the issue of a warrant for the apprehension and imprisonment of Mr. Stott. The learned gentleman also contended that there was no substantial contradiction between the testimony of the witness Gaynor and the elder Milsom; for the defendant having asked what the plaintiff had said, the answer of the latter to this question must be regarded more as a mere repetition of his former remark, than as a threat to the defendant. He also dwelt upon the contradiction between the deposition of the defendant before the magistrate, wherein he spoke of the property and the fence as his own, and the present testimony of Mr. Milsom, sen., who said that the land was his, and that he had never assigned any part of it to his son or anybody else.

His Honor told the Jury that they would have to determine in the first instance, whether there was any reasonable and probable cause for the proceeding which had been adopted by the defendant. And in order to do this they would have to determine, from what they had heard detailed in evidence, whether the defendant entertained a *bona fide* fear of personal violence from the plaintiff at the time he applied to the Sydney Bench. If any reasonable or probable cause existed, the verdict must be for the defendant; but if there was no such cause, the Jury would have next to consider the question of malice. In doing this it was not necessary that they should assume the existence of any absolute ill-will or spiteful feeling in the defendant against the plaintiff: for malice would be presumed to exist by the law, whenever a party had acted in this manner without any legal excuse or justification for his conduct. If the defendant was really deterred from going on with his fence at all, by reason of the plaintiff's threat, he would be justified in what he had done; but if, supposing such a threat to have been really uttered, the defendant had no reason to apprehend an assault except in the event of his running the fence through the water-hole, a contingency which he knew could not occur, he would not be warranted in resorting to the Police Office. If the question of damages came to be considered, the Jury would look at the case in all its bearings, as the person causing the apprehension of another without reasonable or probable cause, would be answerable for all the injury he might sustain by imprisonment, &c.

The Jury having retired for about ten minutes, found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £25.

Court adjourned till ten o'clock this morning.

Insolvency Jurisdiction. Wednesday.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Dickinson.

Confirmation of a Trustee.

William Samuel Deloitte, Esq., who had been elected as a trustee in the estate of Richard Jones, had his election confirmed.

Certificates Granted and Confirmed.

The following persons having complied with the Act, and having had certificates granted to them by the Chief Commissioner, on motion by the Chief Commissioner had the said certificates confirmed to them; namely—Jordan Sparks, Arthur Joseph Maister, John Loveridge, Martin Davein Cooper, William Matthew, Thomas Woodhouse, Laurence Foley, and James Ferguson.

Appeal.

IN THE ESTATE OF HERCULES WATT.

The hearing of an appeal by John Moring against the confirmation of the insolvent's certificate, was allowed by consent to stand over till next Wednesday.

Release of an Estate from Sequestration.

IN THE ESTATE OF SAMUEL BAYLISS.

On the motion of Mr. Broadhurst, and upon the affidavit of Samuel Bayliss, the insolvent, and the joint affidavit of William Redman and John Hughes, it was ordered that the estate of the said Samuel Bayliss be released from sequestration, subject to notice being given to the assignee.

Removal of a Trustee.

IN THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM DRAKE AND CO.

Mr. Fisher moved, on the affidavit of George Thorne, that Charles Capel, a co-trustee in the said estate, be removed from his trust on the ground of his absence from the colony, and that a meeting of the creditors of the said estate be called to elect another trustee in Mr. Capel's stead.

Mr. Michie opposed the application, on a variety of grounds set forth in the joint affidavits of Walter Beames and Clarke Irving, the remaining trustees.

The Court ordered that Mr. Capel be removed from his trust on the ground above stated, and instructed the Chief Commissioner to call a meeting of the creditors for the election of another trustee if they should see fit to do so. The costs of both parties to be allowed out of the estate in the plan of distribution, with leave to the creditors to come in if they think fit and object to such an allowance; and if sufficient cause be shown by the creditors against the allowance of costs to George Thorne, he is to refund the same.

IN THE ESTATE OF PROSPER DE MESTRE.

Mr. Fisher moved, on the report of the Chief Commissioner, and referring to the proceedings in the estate of Richard Jones, that James Holt, one of the trustees in the estate of Prosper de Mestre, be removed from his trusteeship, on the ground that Mr. Holt has left the colony, and that a special meeting be called to elect another trustee.

The Court granted the application in the terms of the motion as made.

Rule Nisi.

IN THE ESTATE OF STEPHEN COXEN.

Mr. Michie moved, on the joint affidavit of Joseph Henry Purser and Arthur Cooper, for a *rule nisi*, calling on John Morris and Saul Lyons, assignees to the said estate, to show cause why they should not be removed from the assigneeship of the said estate, on the grounds set forth in the said affidavit.

Rule granted as moved for, returnable next Wednesday.

The Court then adjourned.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

Tuesday.

Before the Chief Commissioner.

PROOF OF CLAIMS.

In the estate of Thomas Barnes, a single meeting was held, but no claims were proved.

In the estate of Samuel Russell, a special meeting: John Tooth, £6 16s.; Robert and Edwin Tooth, £37 1s.; Allan M'Gaa, £22 15s. The meeting was then adjourned for a week to allow the creditors an opportunity of deciding on an offer of composition.

MEETINGS FOR TO-DAY.

R. G. Dunlop and Co., a special meeting, at eleven o'clock.

Alexander Watt, a special meeting, at half-past eleven.

MEETINGS FOR TO-MORROW.

Hugh Kennedy, a special meeting, at half-past ten o'clock.

John Terry Hughes, a special meeting, at one.

Schedule Filed.—In the estate of James Walker, of King-street, Sydney, Druggist, the following schedule has been filed: Debts—£965. Assets—personal property, £3; outstanding debts, £950. Balance deficiency, £12. Edward Knox, Official Assignee.

Certificates of Discharge. — The Chief Commissioner will sit at noon to-day, to hear and decide on applications for certificates of discharge from such insolvents as have complied with the Act.

Horse and Cart Stealing.—Thomas Davis, free by servitude, was committed by Mr. Colyer, yesterday, to take his trial for stealing a horse and cart, on Saturday last. An outline of the circumstances of this case appeared in this journal on Tuesday last.

Committal.—Elizabeth Morrison, free, late of Phillip-street, was yesterday committed to take her trial for stealing a quantity of wearing apparel, a purse containing 1s. 6d. in silver, a silver tooth-pick, and a small knife, the property of Fanny Brewster, of Williams's-court, Hunter-street.

THE RACE DINNER.

On Tuesday, at 7 P.M., some hundred and thirty gentlemen sat down to a substantial dinner, which had been cooked up in excellent style by Sparke, of the Royal Hotel. Many were disappointed in consequence of their not having heeded the warning given in the Steward's notice, that no tickets would be issued after a certain date. At a late hour of the day additional accommodation was provided for about twenty, but still the Stewards had to refuse tickets, from sheer want of room, to about thirty applicants.

Benjamin Boyd, Esq., who was to have been the chairman, was not present; but G. C. Turner, Esq., ably performed the duties of the office.

The cloth having been removed,

Mr. G. C Turner said, that urgent business had called Mr. Boyd away from Sydney, and he feared that the meeting would discover but a poor substitute in himself. He would, however, exert the utmost of his ability to give satisfaction to those around him. And now he would commence his pleasing task by calling upon them to fill a bumper to the health of "Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria."

The toast having been responded to with all the honours and more, the professional gentlemen present sang *God save the Queen*, to which there was a hearty chorus.

The Chairman next gave "Prince Albert and the rest of the Royal family.

Three times three were given, and then followed a song, *Oh! lady, sweet lady*.

The Chairman next said, that he had to propose the health of one who had shown himself a liberal patron of the turf. He would not say more than "His Excellency Sir George Gipps," with all the honours.

The toast was enthusiastically responded to, and the cheers reverberated for some minutes, one gentleman after another calling for "one cheer more."

Song, *Fine Old English Gentleman*.

The Chairman said, that he now had the pleasing task to propose the health of the ladies—first, of the estimable Lady Gipps. All men—sporting men especially, were aware that ladies were the bright sunshine of existence. To brothers, to husbands, to lovers, to all alike the ladies were, as he had said, the sunshine of life, and he called on all to join him in the toast.

The toast having been responded to with many more than all the honours, there was a call for Mr. Merewether.

Mr. E. Merewether said, that he was at a loss to imagine why he had been called upon to return thanks for the ladies. With respect to Lady Gipps, he did with all his heart thank them for the manner in which her name had been received, and the cordiality with which her health had been drunk. For the ladies of the colony, he thanked them too; on various occasions he had been instrumental in administering to the pleasures of the ladies, and in doing so he derived no small pleasure himself. He only asked for smiles from the ladies, and some he might have had, though he was but little the better for them. The ladies of Australia it had been said were *fair*, but what cared he if they were not fair to him. He wanted words to do justice to the ladies' case, and he would ask them to remember all that had been said and written of and on such occasions, and attribute all to him, and they would, he hoped, thus receive ample thanks for the ladies.

Glee—*Here's a Health to all good Lasses*.

The Chairman proposed "The Army and Navy."

The toast was drunk with all the honours.

Duet—*All's well*.

Captain Hope for the Army, and Captain Moriarty for the Navy, returned thanks.

The Chairman said, that he now had to propose a toast which he was sure would be heartily welcomed. It was the health of gentlemen to whom all present were indebted for a magnificent donation for the races, but still more to whom the colony was indebted for opening a market in India for their horse stock. He gave them—"Apperley, and the other officers connected with the Bungarrabee Depôt"—Nine times nine.

Song—*You all know Tom Moody*.

Captain Apperley thanked them for the manner in which they had received the toast just proposed. Sportsmen were seldom loquacious. When a boy he had preferred sport to classics, and while in India his time had been devoted to it more than any other pursuit;—therefore no lengthy speech must be expected from him. Allusion had been made to his public capacity. He would only say that he and his brother officers had to thank the gentlemen of the colony for the assistance they had everywhere received, the courtesy which had everywhere been shown them; and at a meeting like this it would not be out of place to state, for the credit of the colony, that since they first took Bungarrabee they had not had a drunken servant, nor one who had been insolent. Their duties (as purchasers) brought them into intercourse with the lowest as well as the highest in the colony, but he was happy to say that by none even of those whose horses were rejected had any ill feeling been exhibited. He thanked them again, and hoped for prosperity to all—"Advance Australia."

Glee—*Oh, that a Dutchman's Draught might be*.

The Chairman proposed the health of M. Faramond, Consul of the King of the French.

The toast was received with the utmost cordiality.

M. Faramond said, that he would endeavour to find English to return thanks for the manner in which they had received the toast. He was sensible of the honour they had done him, first in inviting him to be present at their meeting, next in their drinking his health as they had done. He felt proud of the honour they had done him, not for himself, but because he felt it was a compliment to the nation which he represented. Since he had been here he had always been treated in the friendliest manner. So much that he felt that Australia had become a second home, and he only wished that Australia might continue to progress in every respect as she had done since he had an opportunity of seeing for himself.

The Chairman gave "The Turf of Australia, and with it Charles Roberts," to whom the colony was deeply indebted for his unceasing attention to the breed of horses, and his endeavours to improve the breed in the colony.

All the honours were given.

Duet, *Hark, through the Woods*.

Mr. Charles Roberts said, that it was a perfect surprise to him to hear his name proposed as a toast. He thanked them all heartily for the manner in which they had received it. He had been what was termed a sporting character from his youth, and he should he believed continue such. The Chairman had said that the colony was indebted to him; he would not take all the credit to himself. His late friend, Charles Smith, and he, had endeavoured to bring up the breed of horses, and to some extent they had succeeded. The times had not been favourable of late, but he did hope to see the golden times of '39 and '40 back again, and he knew of no likelier means to bring them back than such as were opened up by the officers from India who were present at their board. He thanked them for himself and for those, who like him, had always and would always stick to "the Turf of Australia."

The Chairman next proposed the "Pastoral, Agricultural, and Commercial Interests of the Colony." All, he said, must pay homage to the pastoral interests as the most important to the colony; the agricultural, although suffering from depression, was improving, and to the merchants of Sydney (the commercial interest) much of the improvement was owing.

The toast was drunk with all the honours.

Glee—*When shall we three meet again*

Captain Apperley proposed the health of their Chairman, (George Cooper Turner).

Drank with all the honours.

Mr. Turner briefly returned thanks.

Mr. Charles Roberts proposed the health of the Stewards.

Three times three.

Mr. W. Russell, (one of the Stewards), returned thanks.

The healths of Mr. Way and of Mr. J. R. Holden were proposed and drank with the utmost cordiality; and on the proposal, by Mr. Holden, of "the Drapers' Club," this young institution was loudly cheered.

The meeting broke up. The majority of those present adjourned up stairs, where some hours were spent in conviviality.

Nothing occurred to mar the enjoyment of the evening, and, with perhaps one or two exceptions, all were pleased with the Race Dinner.

HOMEBUSH MAY MEETING, 1845.

(Addenda.)

Third Day.

HOMEBUSH STAKES.

Mr. Brown's b.g. ....Jorrocks
Mr. C. Roberts's c.m. ......Blue Bonnet
Mr. J. Roberts's c c. ......Boogong Jack

Second Day.

HACK RACE.

(Immediately after the race for the Bungarrabee Purse.)

A Hack Race for a Sweepstakes, £2 each, with £10 added. Post Entrance.

FOR THE WELTER STAKES.

Weights.

	st.	lbs.
Three years old	10	0
Four years old	10	12
Five years old	11	7
Six years old	12	0

STEEPLE CHASE.

First Prize—One hundred sovereigns, added to a sweepstakes of £10 each.

Second Prize—Fifty sovereigns, added to a sweepstakes of £5 each.

Third Prize—The Beaten Purse of twenty-five sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of £3 each.

To come off on Thursday, 31st July, 1845.

CRICKET.

The match between the Australian and Maitland Clubs was commenced on Monday. The Australians commenced the first innings with Ritchie and Davis at the bat; Davis was soon put out, by having his leg before the wicket—Hatfield taking his place. The first three wickets were taken with scarcely any runs. Ritchie maintained his bat in the most masterly manner, and succeeded in making 31 runs, and would most probably have had the honour of taking his bat off the field, but he commenced hitting hard, and was bowled by Rutter. R. Still batted more carefully than usual, and Rowley astonished his most sanguine admirers, scoring 31 runs. The Australians were at the bat upwards of two hours, and succeeded in scoring 107 runs.

The fielding of the Maitland Club was very steady and much admired. The bowling was very good—Honeysett bowling round arm, and of excellent length, but not straight, and few runs were obtained from his bowling, Rutter obtaining most wickets, his bowling being much straighter than his companion. The Maitland players being considered excellent batsmen, were expected to make a great score, they commenced the innings with Martyr and Holdstock at the bat, and Martyr was caught out in striking at a full pitch from R. Still; in the early part of the innings, Taylor and Chittenden succeeded in making some fine hits to the leg, and made a good score; but were not sufficiently supported by the others to make the score heavy, the whole eleven scoring 44 runs, leaving a majority in favour of the Australians of 63 runs.

The fielding of the Australians was superior to any witnessed this season, every man doing his utmost; and the bowling and fielding of R. Still attracted the greatest applause. Rowley did not bowl as well as usual at the commencement; but towards the latter part he had got into his vigour, and his last six were splendid, and it was impossible to score from them. The ground was in a very bad condition on account of the late rains, and very much against the fielding and bowling on both sides, as the balls would not rise as they ought to have done from the style of bowling; not a grasser being bowled on either side. A great number of spectators were present notwithstanding the damp, and as the game proceeded seemed to cause much excitement with the friends of both parties, but not the least ill-feeling occurred, and the game was continued throughout with harmony among all.

The weather being unfavourable on Tuesday, the play was postponed until Wednesday, when the Australians renewed their second innings with Thomson and Hatfield at the bat; Hatfield scoring 56 runs and Thompson 25. Most of the other players batted well, but not making a great score—the fielding of the Maitland was very good, but the ground was unfavourable—the bowling was equal to Monday. The second innings of the Maitland was soon decided, the eleven scoring but 19 runs—Rowley and R. Still bowling very well.

The following is the score:—

AUSTRALIANS—FIRST INNINGS.

T. Davis, leg before wicket	3
A. Ritchie, b. by Ruddell..........	31
T Hatfield, b. by Ruddell	3
T. Sadler, b. by Ruddell	4
J. Thompson, run out	0
J. Attwood, b. by Ruddell	1
R. Still, c. by Cheeseman..........	12
T. Bennett, c. by Taylor	0
T. Rowley, b. by Ruddell..........	31
M. Clarkson, b. by Ruddell	5
G. Howell, not out..............	8
Byes	1
Wide balls	4
	107

Honeysett bowled 216 balls.
Ruddell bowled.. 212 balls.

AUSTRALIANS—SECOND INNINGS.

T. Davis, b. by Ruddell	3
A. Ritchie, c. by Dee	1
T. Hatfield, c. by Brackenrig	56
T. Sadler, leg before wicket......	10
J. Thompson, b. by Ruddell......	25
J. Attwood, b. by Ruddell	1
R. Still, not out	9
T. Bennett, run out	4
T. Rowley, leg before wicket	6
M. Clarkson, b. by Ruddell	2
G. Howell, hit wicket	0
Byes	1
Wide balls	2
	120

Bowled by Honeysett, 96 balls.
Chittenden 6 balls.
Dee... .. 18 balls.
Ruddell .. 66 balls.

MAITLAND—FIRST INNINGS.

Martyr, c. by Still	1
Holdstock, b. by Rowley	0
Taylor, b. by Rowley	15
Cheeseman, b. by Rowley........	2
Chittenden, b. by Still	19
Blackwell, b. by Still............	1
Honeysett, b. by Rowley	4
Bryant, b. by Still	0
Ruddell, not out	0
Dee, b. by Rowley............	0
Brackenrig, b. by Rowley........	0
Byes	2
	44

Rowley bowled 30 balls.
R. Still bowled 24 balls.

MAITLAND—SECOND INNINGS.

Martyr, run out	0
Holdstock, b. by R. Still	0
Taylor, b. by Rowley	0
Cheeseman, b. by R Still.........	0
Chittenden, b. by Rowley........	1
Blackwell, b. by R. Still	0
Honeysett, b. by Rowley	2
Bryant, b. by R. Still	5
Ruddell, b. by R. Still	6
Dee, not out..............	4
Brackenrig, b. by Rowley........	0
Bye	1
	19

Rowley bowled 48 balls.
R. Still bowled 48 balls.

OCCUPATION LICENSES.

At eleven o'clock this day, the Colonial Treasurer will put up to Auction, at the Colonial Treasury, the licenses to occupy, under the regulations of 21st August, 1841, the following portions of land, for one year, from the 1st June, 1845:

Georgiana.—1. 800 acres, at the Grove, Burrangylong Creek. 2. 640 acres, near Bigga, at the head of Kangaroo Creek. 3, 4. 640 acres each, parish unnamed, near Bigga.

King.—5. 800 acres, at Cullavin, at the head of Cullavin Creek. 6. 800 acres, at the head of the Lachlan. 7. 700 acres, at Jerrara. 14. 1150 acres, at Nelanglo, near the confluence of Nelanglo Creek with the Yass River.

Hunter.—8. 700 acres, near the Mellong Swamp.

Northumberland.—9. 650 acres, at Newport, Lake Macquarie.

Murray.—10. 1270 acres, at Jinglemoney, Shoalhaven River.

Phillip.—11. 800 acres, Nullo Mountains, at the head of Widden Creek.

Durham.—12. 1200 acres, near the head of Dry Creek. 18. 640 acres, one mile north of the confluence of Coorangoola Creek with Dry Creek.

CITY COUNCIL.

A meeting of the City Council will be holden at the Town Hall, on Tuesday next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

1. To receive reports from the Chairman of Committees.

2. To receive such memorials and petitions as may be presented.

3. To read correspondence.

4. Motions.

5. To consider the Assessment Lists of the various Wards of the city, commencing with Gipps Ward.

6. To appoint an Inspector of Slaughter-houses and Cattle intended for slaughter, in the city of Sydney, in the room of C. O. Middleton, resigned.

7. To consider the following business standing over, of which notice has been given:—

(1.) The Report of the By-laws Committee on the By-law to amend the By-laws for regulating the George-street Markets.—Dated and received by the Council on 31st March last.

(2.) The Report of the Water Committee, dated 24th February last, on reconsidering their Report for the half-year, ending 31st December last, including the appendix thereto attached, being their half-yearly Report, dated 24th February last.

8. To consider the petition from certain citizens, householders, and rate-payers, of Gipps Ward, in the city, praying the Council to throw a bridge across the cut now in progress in Argyle-street, in order to render Gloucester-street more safe and more easy of access.—Received by the Council on the 9th instant.

The Homebush Races.—The Homebush races were attended by comparatively few persons yesterday; the weather was lowering and damp the whole day; the Parramatta road is in a fearful state; it can scarcely be called a road. For the Metropolitan Stakes but two horses started, Lottery and Jorrocks, the latter being the winner. For the Trial Stakes Mr. C. Roberts's Plover walked over the course. For the St. Leger four horses started, Mr. J. Roberts's Peter from Athlone won. The Welter Stakes were won by Mr. C. Roberts's *Election*. Although there were some upsets and tumbles we have not heard of any serious accidents.

Alleged Case of Cattle-stealing.—John Farrell, James Taylor, and Dennis Clifford, all residing in the district of Cook's River, appeared on summons at the Police Court yesterday, to answer a charge of stealing three head of cattle, on the morning of Saturday last, the property of Cornelius Sheehan, gardener, Cook's River. According to the affidavit of Sheehan, he put the cattle in question into a yard attached to Mr. King's boiling-down establishment, (he having King's permission to place them there). As the same cattle a short time before had been let out of the yard at night, driven to the pound in the morning, and heavy damages laid against them, which Sheehan was compelled to pay before they were released, he determined to watch them at night, and for that purpose, after taking supper in his own house, at some distance from the yard, he went and took up his lodgings in a small shed adjoining the yard, from which he could see whatever took place. Nothing occurred till about three o'clock on Saturday morning, when he saw thee men, whom he recognised as the defendants, go up to the slip-rails, which they undid, and drove the cattle on the road; they then drove them to the pound, where they placed them, and gave in a charge of damages, £1 per head. The complainant was so close to the men who drove away the cattle, that he could see Clifford was carrying a gun. On their leaving the yard with the cattle the complainant crossed to his own cottage and brought out his wife, who saw the men driving off the cattle, and recognised Taylor and Clifford as two of them. In cross-examination by Mr. Nichols for the defence, the complainant admitted that within the last three months he had had the same defendants six times before the bench, namely:—First, for burning his clothes; second, for setting fire to his fence; third, for attempting to burn his house; fourth, for stealing his horse; fifth, for illegally impounding his cattle; and, sixth, on the present occasion for stealing them. Besides these cases, he had had them before the Court for assaulting him and using threatening language. They had been committed for setting fire to his premises, and also for stealing his horse, but were acquitted of both charges by the Court of Quarter Sessions, and all the other cases had been dismissed by the Police Court. Mr. Nichols submitted for the defence, that even if it was granted that the defendants, on Saturday last, drove off the cattle to the pound for the purpose of laying heavy damages against them, their doing so did not amount to a felony, but was punishable in the manner prescribed by the 8th section of the Impounding Act, as an act of extortion. The magistrates considered that the safest plan for them to pursue was to send the case to a Jury. The three prisoners were then committed for trial, but allowed bail, each in £80, with two sureties in £40 each.

The "Worthy" Alderman.—We have seen a private letter from a gentleman who, in newspaper matters, knows "what's what," received by the *Shamrock*, and dated 2nd May, stating that "Kerr cannot accomplish what he expected, and intends returning. He has been very quiet here."—*Port Phillip Herald*. Our southern friend has been greatly imposed upon. The worthy alderman "quiet" in Sydney!—that is rather good. Can a man be said to be quiet, who, in something more than a month, has been twice taken up for dancing the highland fling in the streets, with a kilt on so alarmingly short, that it was scarcely delicate; who turned off the gas at church, who offered to fight the whole barrack guard (a sergeant and sixteen men) for not allowing him to walk on the grass, who "took a sight" at a constable on duty, who displays his agility by climbing up the lamp-posts and sitting on the little bit of iron placed there for the convenience of the lamplighter's ladder, and then kept four half-crowns up in the air at once like the famous Ramo Somee, the Indian juggler? Can a man be called quiet who does these things? When our contemporary answers these questions we may, perhaps, explain how it is that the worthy alderman's *quietness* comes to be recorded by the man who knows "what's what" in the newspaper world.

Height of Impudence.—To lean over the Reporters' Box in the Supreme Court and read the "copy." *Height of Annoyance*.—To lounge around the fire-place in the rear of said box, and keep up an incessant chattering, so that those in front can scarcely hear a word of what is passing. *Height of Neglect*.—For the officers of the Court to stand by and observe all this without interfering.

The Roads.—A meeting of wheelwrights and coachmakers was held last evening for the purpose of expressing their sense of the great kindness which has been shown towards them by "the proper authorities," in allowing the roads to get into such a state that it is scarcely possible to travel on them with a vehicle of any description, without breaking it. There was but one feeling prevalent amongst all present; the encouragement of trade, it was remarked, was an object which every government should have in view, and who could say their trade had not been supported by the state of the roads. A small piece of plate it was proposed should be given to the person to whom they were so much indebted; but as they were in doubt whether to thank His Excellency the Governor or the Wardens of Sydney or Parramatta, it was ultimately determined that, instead of a piece of plate, they had better spend the money in having a plate of something themselves, and accordingly they ordered in a hot supper, and drank, with loud applause, "Success to bad roads."

Customs of the Natives.—Nearly every work which has been published on Australia has contained some account of the Aborigines of that part of the world. In making any remarks on them, I should therefore be entering on a subject already discussed, but as the natives between Port Macquarie and Moreton

Bay, with whom I have had much intercourse, differ in several of their customs and habits of life from those in the southern and western parts of the colony, I have appended to this work a few desultory observations concerning them, for notwithstanding the evident identity of origin, and general resemblance in their mode of life, which prevail throughout all the Aborigines of New Holland, there is often a very great diversity in the character, language, and customs of tribes in different localities, not very remote from each other, and in no part more so than on the coast country along the north-eastern part of the territory of New South Wales, where the abundance of food obtainable in the extensive brushes, and numerous rivers, enables each tribe to subsist on a very small tract of country, thereby occasioning some modification of their usual habits. As a proof of the distinctive features which sometimes form a strong contrast between adjacent tribes, I may cite the extraordinary diversity in the character and customs of the Darling River tribes, which Sir Thomas Mitchell encountered in his second expedition into the interior; some of them being remarkable for the confiding and kindly feeling they displayed towards the exploring party, and the total absence of the slightest indications of fear and surprise, at the unwonted aspect of the white men, whilst others were equally remarkable for their excessive fright and astonishment; others again, such as the "Spitting tribe," and the "Fishing tribe," were animated by the most implacable hostility towards the party, and displayed the most boundless audacity and courage; the Spitting tribe, in particular, exhibiting a series of furious demoniacal gestures, such as have never been witnessed in any other part of Australia. These tribes also differed from each other in their mode of erecting their huts, burying their dead, &c., and Sir Thomas Mitchell even detected a considerable difference in their language. I have remarked that the blacks between Port Macquarie and Moreton Bay are much more circumscribed in the extent of country roamed over by each tribe, than those in the thinly wooded tracts in the western and southern parts of the colony. Thus, whereas, in the interior, Sir Thomas Mitchell found on the Murray, the identical natives that had attacked his party on the Darling, 400 miles distant, and who again displayed the peculiar ferocity for which they had been before distinguished; the tribes in the north-eastern coast districts invariably keep within very narrow limits; the extent of country appertaining to each of them seldom exceeding one hundred and fifty square miles, and generally consisting of twelve or fifteen miles of frontage in a straight line along some river, with the adjacent back country. Thus on the immediate banks of the M'Leay river alone, there are six distinct tribes; viz. the Yarra-Hapinni, and Clybucca tribe, the Calliteeni or Kempsey tribe, the Yarra-Bandini, Munga, Wabro, and Conderang tribes, besides several others near the sources of the river among the mountains. Each of them contains on an average from eighty to a hundred men and women, exclusive of children, but the whole body of a tribe is never united on the same spot, unless on some important occasion, such as to deliberate on making war with some adjacent tribe, to dance a Corroberree, perform the Cawarra ceremonies, or join in a fight. They are more generally divided into small parties of eight or ten men, with their women and children, for the greater convenience of hunting, &c., and these detached companies roam over any part of the country within the prescribed limits of the main tribe to which they belong.—*Hodgkinson's Australia.*

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our Correspondent.)

PARRAMATTA.

POLICE COURT.—Owing to the absence of the Police Magistrate and Chief Constable, in Sydney, for several days, (with the exception of Monday), attending the Supreme Court, although there has been a fair share of business in summons cases for disposal, which have all had to be remanded, the only cases dealt with were the confines in the watch-house for drunkenness, and a few prisoners for disorderly conduct.

A VIRAGO.—On Monday, a woman named Mary Ann Downey, holding a ticket-of-leave for the district, was brought before the Bench, charged with an assault on an old woman, who stated herself to be upwards of 70 years of age. It appeared from the statement of the complainant, that the prisoner had, without the slightest provocation, come to her house and commenced abusing her in terms not "fit for ears polite," and at the conclusion given her a blow, which, in addition to knocking out what few teeth age had left her, knocked her down, and then brandished a stick over her head. Although the complainant had no witness to support the charge, a well indented scar on her face was pretty conclusive evidence of the assault. Downey, however, in her defence, averred that her accuser was a most malicious old liar, and that the mark alluded to had been self-inflicted, through her hitting herself with a stick, which she had risen to strike her (Downey) with, and had occurred in her endeavours to wrest it from her accuser's hands, and called a friend of hers, who was present (another ticket-of-leave holder) to substantiate her statement; but the witness, on being examined, having confirmed the old woman's statement, as to her being knocked down by Downey, the latter with looks of extreme fury complained of her friend being a most treacherous and deceitful woman, and not having told the Court what she had promised her she would say on being examined. On the prisoner's husband being called for to give her a character, it appeared that he was not in attendance, having stated that his wife was wholly beyond his control, and begged that the Court would deal with her, in order that the lesson that might be awarded might be productive of peace in his own establishment, which was complied with, by her being sent ten days to the cells.

THE FEMALE FACTORY.—A prisoner named Cleaver, attached to the Engineer Department, was, on Tuesday, charged with infraction of the rules laid down for observance by such mechanics as were employed at work in the Factory. The greater number of the inmates of this establishment at the present time being such as are there solely for punishment, and the desire of the authorities being to make it a location to be dreaded, instead of as in times past, an agreeable skulking place for the lazy and disorderly, most strict injunctions had been given to prevent any communication from persons without the walls; and it being suspected that the stockade prisoners, employed in whitewashing, &c., were very often the medium of communication in conveying in money from sweethearts, or "fancy men," and that forbidden luxury tobacco, the gatekeeper had orders to search the prisoners in their proceeding to and coming from their work. The prisoner, however, contrived to elude this functionary's vigilance until he had got some paces past him, and on being called to return, refused, and gave chase, and after running the gatekeeper through almost every ward and yard in the building surrendered himself, stating in a manner that intimated that whatever objectionable article he had been conveying had been got rid of, and that he might search him then. As Cleaver had only a month since been sent ten days to the cells for being found in the laundry among the women employed there, instead of being at his work, he was afforded a second reward for his persevering gallantry, in being ordered to the cells for seven days.

THE WEATHER, THE STREETS, AND THE ROADS.—From early on Thursday morning, until late on Tuesday evening, with the exception of a portion of Saturday afternoon and Sunday, there has been one continual close drizzling rain, which, in its effects on the streets and roads has been far worse than a series of heavy showers: for whilst the latter would have washed off the mud, the former has sunk into the ground, rendering it excessively slippery as well as dirty; and though the main streets from these causes make it an extremely unpleasant and difficult task either to ride or walk on them—they may be described as complete garden walks, in comparison with the back ones of the town, where, in many places, the mud is at least a foot and a half deep, and owing on their first being laid out, to their being no footpath made, the sloughs extend from side to side, and the unfortunate pedestrian having therefore no possibility of picking his way, must, if imperative business call him to the main part of the town, plunge through the midst of the mire. The coachmen on the various roads describe them as (to use their own words) "really awful." Although that portion of the Sydney Road under the charge of the District Council is reported to be pretty fair, the part between Ireland's (the junction of the Liverpool and Parramatta Roads) and Norton's Hill, is axle-tree deep in mud, and their course through it is complete ploughing. The mail has consequently been considerably behind its usual time of arrival; but, judging from the accounts given by the passengers, it is really surprising how it has managed to travel at all.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

"I should be laughed at, if, for little, or for nothing, I should say myself offended."

GENTLEMEN,—As Mr. Heathorn has taken umbrage at my stating that he said the district was poor, because it is not sufficiently improved to make it more valuable—that the landlord and tenant are poor for the same reason—that were it otherwise, they could afford to be taxed; but that the system of charging too much rent retarded improvement, and is injurious to the interest of the district at large, &c.; I have no objection to take the cap off his head and put it upon my own. I must, however, remark that it is by no means marvellous that every word he uttered was not heard, for there was such an uproar on the occasion, that to hear all that was spoken was impossible; but from the little that did come to my ears, I drew the conclusion that what was reported were his sentiments; moreover after taking, as I thought, the sentiments of both parties, I called *upon one of the candidates* and requested him to read what was written, and asked him at the same time whether he thought I had been successful in stating the sentiments of *both parties.* He replied, not only that he saw nothing in it but what was correct, but complimented me in succeeding in extracting any sense at all out of the mass of crude unconnected materials afforded by the speeches, interrupted as they were by the people. Mr. Heathorn will perceive also, when his ire has abated *(ira furor brevis est)* and he becomes capable of looking at the matter in its true light, that I reported Mr. H., Dr. O., *and others*, to have taken the side of the question ascribed to them. Now I still maintain, that the sentiments I have mentioned are entertained by that party to which he joined himself, even although he individually may think proper to repudiate them. I was, and am, myself of these opinions, and voted for the candidate whom I believed to be in favour of taxation. If Mr. Heathorn does not hold the opinion ascribed to him, which are in fact truisms, he ought to have joined the opposite party. I perceive that in every part of the colony there are two parties,—the one in favour of District Councils, and the other against them. The oppositionists are generally opposed to them lest they should be taxed, they say; whilst the very men who vociferated so loudly against taxation, are not, in many instances, the owners of a single acre of land. But to continue the answer to Mr. Heathorn respecting the report, I can only say that the frequent interruptions made the united speeches, like a tale told by an idiot—full of sound and fury, signifying "nothing." It remained for me the difficult task of making something out of nothing, notwithstanding the old axiom, "*ex nihilo nihil fit.*" What could not be heard from the speakers, I endeavoured to supply by acquiring the sentiments of their adherents, supposing that all of one party were unanimous in their respective views, and that is what is meant when I said that Mr. H., Dr. O., &c., *and others* said so and so. If this is not a satisfactory answer to Mr. H. I can only say that his *threatening* letter has *frightened me out of my wits.* Now with regard to Mr. Brown, who never uttered a word at the meeting, I must give the same explanation as has already been afforded, viz., in my personal conversation with him near the Court House, he admitted that the District Councils could be worked for £50, consequently what is to pay the treasurer, surveyor, taxgatherer, &c. If £50 was to pay all, these offices must be held gratuitously he admitted. These are, I presume, the sentiments of him and the party to which he attached himself; my object was not to report the speeches verbatim, as I have already explained, but the *sentiments* of parties on both sides the question. I have, it is admitted, probably mistaken the meaning of some of the speakers; but the sentiments of *each respective party* are given to the best of my poor ability. If I have erred, it is in judgment, and who can say he is free from such error? Even Mr. Heathorn himself has erred in being angry where no cause of offence was intended. "To be in anger is impiety, yet who is man that is not angry?"

This explanation is to all those gentlemen whose speeches I have reported, as well as Mr. H.

Now, gentlemen, having made the explanation required, allow me, in return, to make one or two remarks respecting Mr. H.'s letter to you. Mr. H. seems in favour of Lynch law, as he has passed judgment upon me before allowing any trial or defence, nay, even without waiting to know my name! Imagine to yourself a supposed bushranger brought into the Supreme Court, and dealt with after Mr. H.'s plan. The Judge pronounces judgment—to be sent to Norfolk Island for 7 years. The supposed bushranger replies, I have had no Jury, nor any opportunity of defending myself and proving my innocence. The Judge, this second Daniel, replies, I need no explanation—I sentence you to Norfolk Island; when you get there I will inquire your name, and give you a "benefit!" Mr. Heathorn requests you to punish me, by desiring you not to receive any more communications from me on pain of incurring his dislike to your paper! He then asks the name of the party he has passed his sentence upon, that he may give him a *benefit.* What he means by this word I do not know for certain, but, judging from the context, I imagine he means the very opposite of the true sense the word conveys, So far from doing good, I presume he intends to say that he will lend his brain to every suggestion Satan may put into his head for the purpose of inflicting further punishment. But allow me to say, that Mr. H. only kicks against the thorns, for I am armed so strong in honesty of purpose that the blows aimed at me have no effect on me, whilst they fall heavily upon himself. "The wicked flee when no man pursueth; but the righteous are bold as a lion." "Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just," &c. There is no terror in his threats. Mr. H. sees the mote that is in my eye, the fault of uttering harmless truisms and imputing them to him by mistake; but he does not see the mote in his own eye of charging me with *serving a faction* which is *anything* but a truism, nor yet so harmless, nor yet a mistake. From his own words, however, it is easy to see that he joins a faction himself, the opposite of the one he speaks of. It is "impotent for every purpose of doing good, but powerful enough in its combination for mischievous obstruction." What Mr. H. means by these *obstructions* I do not know. If I cannot comprehend to whom he alludes, or what he means in his written letter, it is no wonder if I did not understand aright his *interrupted* speech, which was almost inaudible, except at intervals, by reason of the uproar of the people. I must now, in my turn, pass judgment upon Mr. H., which is, that he be worked hard in his own mill until he has made his fortune—that he make no more speeches at Wollongong until the people are disposed to hear him.

In further reply to Mr. Heathorn, I may remark, that having privately inquired my name, if either he had acted as a Christian or a gentleman in this matter, he would have written to me, stating that I had misrepresented his speech or misquoted him, and asked for an explanation or recantation, as the case might require, which I should gladly have given.

I have said that, by giving me a benefit, I supposed he meant that he would lend his brain to the suggestions of Satan, and not the common and proper sense of the word. This also is easily shown to be a well-founded and likely hypothesis from, what pre- and succeeded the expression. Now evil surmisings do not proceed from God, but from Satan, and we are the servants of him whom we obey.

Now, as Mr. H. has not thought proper to conform with the Christian doctrine, nor with the usage of good society, I have no alternative but to decline any further correspondence with him on the subject, but to comply whith the injunction which proceeds from higher authority, and is founded upon more knowledge of frail human nature than either Mr. H. or I can pretend to.

To show that I may properly quote with you that the "Tories call me Whig, and Whigs a Tory,"—that, in fact, I am of no sect or party,—I have ascertained that Mr. H. and I voted on the same side; therefore his remarks "of serving a faction who are [which is, I suppose he means,] impotent for every purpose of doing good, but powerful enough in their combination for mischievous obstruction" applies to his own party, and is *made by himself against* well *himself.* This party may also exclaim—"Save, oh save me from my friends!"

Thus it happens, as I predicted, that Mr. H.'s blows, aimed at me, fall back upon his own head.

I can only say that so far from serving a *faction*, as Mr. Heathorn supposes, I did not *vote at all* on *either side* when the election of the Legislative Council took place a few weeks previously, therefore Mr. H.'s *evil surmise* on this matter is, I trust, satisfactorily answered.

He who does not forgive others, says Lord Herbert, breaks the bridge over which he *himself* must pass, for all men have need to be forgiven. One of the definitions of *charity* is—it *thinketh no evil*—is *not easily* provoked or *offended.* Had Mr. H. waited for the explanation I have given, he would have had more charity and benefited himself.

Yours, truly,
GEORGE COX.

"REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES, BAPTISMS, AND BURIALS."

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—As you have opportunely brought the subject of registration again before the public, in your leading articles of Saturday and Monday last, I beg leave to offer a few remarks in relation thereto. To begin at the beginning, you head your last article, "Registration of Marriages, *Baptisms*, and *Burials*," and then go on to state (in effect) that the public are already in possession, by virtue of the subsisting laws, of a plan which would effectually provide for *such* registration, if it were made imperative on all ministers regularly to transmit duplicates of their register books to the proper central office in Sydney. Granting you all this, permit me to observe that *such* a registration is not what we want. The desideratum at present is a "good registration," not of *baptisms, burials*, and marriages, but of *births, deaths*, and marriages, because (however melancholy the inference in a religious point of view) we all know the fact to be that there are thousands (I believe I do not exceed the truth) born in New South Wales who are never baptised. Now, the benefits to be secured by registration are essentially civil, and not ecclesiastical; they relate to our possessions in "the world which now is," and not in "that which is to come." It is therefore beyond dispute the business of the State to provide this desideratum; and if it cannot effectually do so as to *all* the births which occur, through the medium of the Baptismal Registers, it is bound to effect its object in some other way. Again, as to deaths—*prima facie*, as the lawyers have it—when a man dies he is buried, and his burial is registered in the book of the officiating clergyman; but even here our present records are at fault, and for proof of the assertion I need only ask a question or two, which will cause many a heart to sigh on reading them. How many inhabitants of New South Wales have been drowned in our harbours and off our coasts during the last twenty years? and where, and by whom, were *their* burials registered? I might ask other pertinent questions, but these suffice to show that the registration of baptisms and burials is not all that is required, because (to recapitulate) many are born who are never baptised, and some die who are never buried by human hands. Further, as to births, registration is useful only so far as it affords legal proof of age, pedigree, &c; but a baptismal register, even although it mention the date of the birth, is not legal evidence of the fact; for (and here I quote a document now before me, bearing the seal of the "General Register Office" in London) "It has been decided by Judges in courts of law 'that an entry of a birth made by a clergyman in the Register of Baptisms is not evidence of the time or place of birth.'" It is clear, then, to use the words of your article, that "with a view to *general* registration, some better arrangement than the present" is necessary. The question is, as to the means to be adopted; and here I am sorry to be at issue with you. You say, you "see no necessity for Deputy Registrars," that is *lay* Registrars. I say, there never will be a general registration without them. Then you give the reason for your opinion: "They are requisite in England, because the ceremonies are there allowed to be performed by laymen, being regarded by the law as civil observances. "Here they are performed by ministers of religion only." You appear to have fallen into an error as to this matter, and I beg with all due deference to offer a correction. What *ceremonies* do you allude to? There are *none* performed by the Registrar in England, unless writing the necessary names and dates in his book be a ceremony. The only shadow of an exception (for it has no substance) is with reference to marriages between parties who choose not to be married by a clergyman of any persuasion whatever. In such a case, the parties, after twenty-one days' notice, go before the Superintendent Registrar, the Chief Registrar of a district, and whose immediate superior is the Registrar-General; the "Registrar" (there are no "*deputies*," except in illness or absence,) is also present with his book, but neither performs any "ceremonies" of any description. All their duty consists in seeing that the few words specified in the Marriage Act, which render the contract legally binding, are used. The contracting parties then use what other forms they please, and I have been present, not only when other forms *were* used, but also when they have been purely of a religious character. The names are then filled in as usual, and the entry runs "Married in the Superintendent Registrar's Office ———, according to the rites and ceremonies of *the parties.* Before me, Registrar." You, therefore, do the law an injustice in saying anything which implies that it regards marriage as a "*civil* observance" only. The law does not enter into the question whether it be civil or religious, or both; it leaves it to the consciences of the contracting parties, and however *they choose* to be married, *the law* does not dispute the point, but does its duty to *society* by providing an *effectual registration.*

So much for marriages; but now to speak generally. I should premise, however, that in England the Registrar of Marriages, although he *may* be, is not of course, Registrar of Births and Deaths. The appointments are separate and conferred by two different authorities under two distinct Acts of Parliament, although they are in fact often vested in the same individual. I propose to confine the remainder of my observations to the subject of births and deaths, and will state the duties of the Registrars in England, and the means they find necessary to adopt to perform them properly. A Registrar's duty is to "*inform himself*" of all the births and deaths that occur in his district, and to register them within the time appointed (forty-two days in the case of births), and according to the form provided by the Act. It is necessary it should be rendered imperative on the Registrar to use all due exertion, because, singular as it would appear in theory, in practice it is found that amongst the uneducated classes there are very many who would never go an inch out of their way to secure a register of the births of their children. The Registrar's immediate inducement to activity is, that his remuneration is according to the number of entries returned by him each quarter; and he in most cases puts himself in communication with all the medical men and midwives in his district, and is thus enabled to form a tolerably correct idea of whether all the parties come to him who should come; and if any neglect to do so, he is bound to *go to them* before the expiration of the time limited in the Act. This plan (and it is perhaps the best that could be devised for securing effective registration) would be as necessary in our towns as in England. But would the clergy perform these duties? *Ought* they to bind themselves to do so? and on whomsoever the duty is put, its performances *must* be rendered compulsory, or the whole scheme will fail. I think, generally speaking, the clergy cannot do it: they have other duties to perform. A pastor could not be running after a doctor to know the cause of one man's death (that is one item of information entered in the Register of Deaths), when he ought to be at the bed-side of another man administering the consolations of religion in the hour of extreme distress. He could not wait at his office to give a certificate of a death having been duly registered to an undertaker, and which the latter must have (according to the usual practice at home), before he can proceed with the body to the ground, when he (the clergyman) ought at the same time to be officiating at some other funeral. In large towns in England, the office of Registrar of Births and Deaths is frequently held by the medical officer of a dispensary, or of a Poor Law Union: but I have known several of these give up the office because it required too much attention to fulfil it properly. In the more thinly peopled districts it is generally held by a Relieving Officer, (under the new Poor Law), by a Tax Collector, or some other party whose ordinary avocations are such as to bring him frequently into contact with the population. The remuneration is 1s. for every entry, which is paid out of the poor rate. Once a quarter he makes an exact copy of the entries, and takes it himself to the Superintendent, who examines the same with the original book, certifies to its correctness, and transmits it to the central office. The Registrar of Births and Deaths at the same time takes with him copies of the entries of the *marriages*, which he has obtained from the various clergymen of his district, and which they are bound to furnish him with, on receiving from him at the rate of sixpence per entry. The Registrar also receives a mileage upon his quarterly journey to his Superintendent's.

I am running on, however, at greater length than a letter ought to extend to, and must even now plead a more pressing engagement as an excuse for breaking off abruptly. Possibly some fresh views of detail may be suggested to you by these hasty observations, and on some other occasion I will look over a mass of correspondence with the Registrar-General of England on this important subject, which I have by me, and if it contains any information applicable to this colony will communicate it to you.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours, obediently,
EX OFFICIO.

Wednesday morning, May 21.

THE REDFERN AND CHIPPENDALE POSTMAN.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—If I mistake not it is to your seasonable interposition on their behalf, that the inhabitants of Sydney (I allude more particularly to the Redfern and Chippendale districts) are indebted for the introduction of a sort of branch Post-office. As the Postmaster-General has granted us this boon, though somewhat tardily and with rather a niggardly grace, we feel in every way disposed to be grateful! to him for it; yet we cannot, with strict adherence to truth, affirm that we derive much benefit from the kind intentions of that functionary towards us. Tantalus like, whilst we thought we had the prize in possession, it has eluded, and does continually elude, our grasp. The fact of the matter is, that when the Postmaster-General resolved to extend the benefits of the establishment over which he presides to us, he acted with as much ignorance of our true position (and wants) as Lord Stanley does of the colony in general. By despatching a man on horseback in a red coat, with a leather (letter?) bag and a horn, he presumes everything is done to satisfaction. Now, gentlemen, this man in the red coat, with bag and horn, may be a very unobjectionable person in other respects; but as an emissary of the Post-office he is totally deficient in every essential that is requisite for such a messenger except one, and that exception is the rapidity of his movements: for verily, before you are well satisfied that he has made his appearance, his red coat, flickering in the distance, puts it beyond the possibility of doubt that he has not only appeared, but, much to his own satisfaction, is now on his way home. Ignorance in the elementary part of education is lamentable in any case, but inexcusable in him. In fact one would imagine that the *sine qua non* of a postman should be, at all events, that he should be able to read the superscription of letters. Our red-coated friend, however, seems to have as much difficulty in deciphering the plainest addresses of letters in his charge as if they had been hieroglyphics. Of his civility or urbanity the less said the better.

Some people are unreasonable enough to think that it is the postman's fault that they do not receive letters when they expect them, and accordingly view the red-coated messenger with very jaundiced eyes whenever he passes their door; but we shall leave these splenetic folks to the punishment which their own absurdities entail upon them, for, as Burns says—

And when nae realills perplex them,
They make enow themsels to vex them.

The case however alters materially when a person in reasonable expectation of a letter, on application to the postman as to the presence of such epistle in his leathern receptacle, receives as an answer "No" from this ignis fatuus, who, as usual, is at the other end of the street before our gaping expectant of news is aware from what quarter the ungracious monosyllable proceeded. On application, however, at head quarters, our friend receives the expected letter, and under the address perceives the endorsement of the veracious red-coated Mercury "*not nown.*" Taking into consideration the migratory character of the population in this quarter, it is impossible that even such as are called neighbours should know much or anything of each other; but if a single person should tell the postman that he does not know such another person, it serves his purpose very well, and off scampers our sagacious friend after endorsing it as usual. By inserting this, perhaps we may get some relief.

NON SUM QUALIS ERAM.

Chippendale, May 21.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

MANY vegetable substances, highly dried and heaped together, will heat, scorch, and at last burst into a flame. Of these, the most remarkable is a mixture of the expressed oil of the farinaceous seeds, as rape, or linseed oil, with almost any dry vegetable fibre, such as hemp, cotton, matting, &c, and still more so, if also united with lamp black, or any other carbonaceous substance. These mixtures, if kept for a time undisturbed, in close bundles, and in a warm temperature, even in small quantities, will often heat, and burn with a smothered fire for some hours: and if air be admitted freely, will then burst into flame. To this, without doubt, may be attributed several accidental conflagrations in storehouses, and places were quantities of these substances are kept. Indeed this has been proved by many experiments. The most important of these were made by Mr. George, and a Committee of the Royal Academy at Petersburgh, in the year 1781, in consequence of the destruction, by fire, of a frigate in the harbour of Cronstadt; the conflagration of a large hemp magazine, in the same place in the same year; and a slight fire on board another frigate, in the same port, in the following year.

These accidents led to a very strict examination of the subject, by the Russian government; when it came out, that at the time of the accident, several parcels of matting, tied with pack-thread, in which the soot of burnt fir-wood had been mixed with oil, for painting the ship, had been lying some time on the floor of the cabin, where the fire broke out. In consequence of this important discovery, forty pounds of fir-wood soot were well soaked in about thirty-five pounds of hemp oil varnish, and the whole was wrapped up in a mat, and put in a close cabin. In about sixteen hours it was observed to give out smoke, which rapidly increased, and when the door was opened, and the air freely admitted, the whole burst into a flame. Three pounds of fir-black were mixed with five pounds of hemp oil varnish, and the whole bound up in linen, and shut up in a chest. In sixteen hours, it emitted a very nauseous putrid smell and steam; and two hours afterwards, it was actually on fire, and burnt to ashes.

In another experiment, the same occurrences took place, but not till forty-one hours after the mixture had been made; and in these and many similar experiments they all succeeded better, and kindled sooner, in dry than in rainy weather. Chimney soot used instead of lamp-black did not answer, nor was any effect produced when oil of turpentine was substituted for the hemp or rape oil. In general, it was found, that the combination took place more readily with the coarser and more unctuous fir-black, than with the finer sorts; but the proportions of the black to the oil did not appear to be of any great moment. Sometimes in wet weather, these mixtures only became hot for some hours, and then cooled again, without actually taking fire.

In all these cases, the soot or black was from wood, and not coal. The presence of lamp-black, or any other dry carbonaceous matter, is not necessary however; for, spontaneous inflammation will take place in hemp or cotton, simply soaked in any of these expressed oils, when in considerable quantity, or under circumstances favourable to this process; as in hot weather, or when closely sshut up. An accident of this sort happened at Gainsborough, in Lincolnshire, in July, 1794, with a bale of yarn of 120 lb. accidentally soaked in rape oil; which, after remaining in a warehouse for several days, began to smoke, to emit a most nauseous smell, and finally burst out into a most violent flame. A similar accident with a small quantity of the same materials happened at Bombay. A bottle of linseed oil had been left standing on a chest: this had been thrown down by accident in the night, the oil ran into a chest which contained some coarse cotton cloth, and in the morning the cloth was found scorching hot, and reduced nearly to tinder, the wood of the chest also was charred on the inside. On subsequent trial a piece of the same cloth was soaked in oil, it was scorching hot; and on opening the cloth, it burst into flame.

Similar to this, is the spontaneous combustion of wool, or woollen yarn, which has occasionally happened when large quantities have been kept heaped up in rooms little aired, and in hot weather. The oil with which wool is dressed, which is generally rape oil, appears the chief agent in this combustion. Even high dried oily or farinaceous matter of any kind, will alone take fire, when placed in circumstances favourable to this process. Rye flour roasted till half parched, and of the colour of coffee, and wrapped up in a linen cloth, has been found to heat violently, and to destroy the cloth. Wheat flour, when heated in large quantities, and highly dried, has been known to take fire in hot weather, causing accidents in granaries and bakers' shops. An accident of this kind is related by Count Morrozzo, in the Memoirs of the Turin Academy, to have happened at a flour warehouse at Turin, containing about 300 sacks of flour. It began by a violent explosion, on a lamp being brought into the warehouse, and the whole was soon after in flames. Charcoal alone also has been known to take fire in powder mills, when quantities of it in powder have been kept for some time closely packed.

Another, and totally different species of spontaneous combustion, is that which occurs during the oxygenation or vitriolization of pyrites, or sulphurets of iron, copper, &c.

A most curious, and, if not well authenticated, a scarcely credible species of spontaneous inflammation, is that in a few rare instances, known to occur in the human body. It is not quite certain, indeed, whether the first inflammation has been quite spontaneous, or caused by the approach of a lighted substance; but in these melancholy accidents, the body of the unfortunate sufferer has been brought to a state of such high combustibility, that the flame once kindled, has gone on without other fuel, to the entire destruction of every part, (the bones and extremities excepted,) and as it appears, has been attended with actual flame, of a lambent faint light. This change is the more remarkable, as the human body, in all its usual states, both of health and disease, is scarcely at all of itself combustible, and cannot be reduced to ashes without the assistance of a very large pile of faggots, or other fuel; as univeral experience, in the very ancient mode of sepulture, and the history of martyrdoms, abundantly shows. Cases of this human combustion on record, have occurred in different countries. Two of them, well authenticated, are recorded in the Philosophical Transactions, and occurred in England; and a few others in Italy, France, and elsewhere. In all but one, the subjects of them have been females rather advanced in life, of indolent habits, and apparently much addicted to spirituous liquors.

The accident has generally been detected by a penetrating fetid smell of burning, and sooty films, which have spread to a great distance; and the sufferers have in every instance been discovered dead, with the body more or less completely burnt up, leaving in the burnt parts only an oily, crumbly, sooty, and extremely fetid matter. Another circumstance in which all these cases agree, is the comparative weakness of the heat produced by this combustion, notwithstanding the very complete disorgization of the body itself, so that the furniture of the room, wooden chairs, &c., found within the reach of the burning body, were in many instances absolutely unhurt, and in others only scorched; the heat not having been strong enough to set them on fire. If is impossible to give an adequate reason for this remarkable change; nor does it seem before the very time of the accident to have produced any very sensible alteration in the appearance and functions of the body, which is certainly a most astonishing circumstance. With regard to the effect which the use of ardent spirits is supposed to have in this case, it is impossible not to imagine that this cause may contribute largely to such a change; but the instances of the abuse of spirits are so innumerable, and those of this surprising combustion are so extremely rare, that very little satisfaction can be obtained from this explanation.

Hydrogen gas enters largely into all animal, vegetable, and many mineral compositions. Hence it is frequently set at liberty by fermentation or spontaneous decomposition in bogs and marshes, when from electricity or some other accidental cause it is often set on fire. This phenomenon has been observed in almost all parts of the world. In Persia it is converted into a *pious fraud* by the priesthood, who by means of hollowed reeds, convey the carburetted hydrogen gas into one of their temples, which has been purposely built upon ground abounding in bitumen, naphtha, and other inflammable substances. As the Persians have always been worshippers of fire, the imposition is a happy one, for in this temple, they are continually feasted with a view of their Deity.

At Moulton, near Northampton, in the forenoon of September 11th, 1816, a fire broke out in an ash-spinney. Mr. Marsh, the proprietor, immediately went to the spot with some friends, and found the fire issuing from the earth in many places, and in a short time it would have communicated to a gorse cover, had it not been for the timely assistance of several persons whom curiosity had brought to witness this extraordinary phenomenon. As there was some lightning during the morning, it was imagined a fire-ball had been the cause, but it was generally supposed to be occasioned by the excessive dryness of the ground, which had been a bog, recently drained for planting; and that the extreme heat of the sun had caused it to ignite.

IMPROVEMENT IN COTTAGE BEE HIVES.—The following mode of taking part of the honey from a stock of bees placed in a common cottage hive, is practised by Mr. Harvy, of Beccles, in Suffolk:—A *heak* or rim an inch and a half wide, the size of the hive, is made of an inch deal plank, leaving a place for the bees to go in and out, and another, the aperture of which is closed by a piece of tin that shuts down like the blade of a knife, and the joints of which should be covered with mortar to keep out insects. Another small hive is then placed on a similar *heak* or rim, and the mouths of the hives are brought close together, so that on lifting the tin door there is an internal communication between them. In the autumn the small hive may be removed with the honey which it contains. This should be done in the day time, as the bees will return to the old hive. The small *heak* requires only one entrance; the cost of both *heaks* does not exceed a shilling. A bell of glass may be used, but it should be covered, as bees do not work well in the light. Weak stocks may be fed in the spare hive with great advantage, when they require such additional care.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—A letter received by a medical gentleman of Nottingham, from his friend at Port Phillip, dated March 29, 1844, contains some particulars relative to that infant colony which will be read with interest. The following is an extract:—"We are, indeed, compared with you, a quiet nook of the great world, but we have our hot water. There are the Governor's arbitrary proceedings, for which he deserves to be recalled—and our demand for the separation of Port Phillip from Sydney, by which distant place we have been robbed of two hundred thousand pounds of land revenue, and are paying taxes twice as much as we ought to do, for one half of the Port Phillip revenue is surplus over expenditure, and goes to benefit a country altogether foreign to this, to wit, the convict colony of New South Wales. This is quite enough to account for, what, I dare say, you marvel at—I mean the former high price of land here, and our recent commercial embarrassments. However, the anticipations of returning prosperity, which I expressed to you a year ago, have been more than fulfilled; for our exports this year have exceeded our imports by nearly one hundred thousand pounds. In other words, this colony of Port Phillip, which never cost England, or any other colony, sixpence, and which has been robbed by Sydney of a quarter of a million, during the six years of its existence—this Port Phillip exhibits a profit or excess of exports over imports, exceeding considerably the whole exports together of your pet colony of South Australia for the preceding year."

FOUNDATION OF A NEW THEOLOGICAL PRIZE IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.—The friends of Lieutenant General Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B., late commander-in-chief of the forces of South India, being desirous of testifying their respect and esteem for his character and principles, and for his disinterested zeal in the cause of Christain truth in the East, have raised a fund for the institution of a prize in one of the universities, and for the establishment of two national scholarships at Bishop Corie's Grammar School, at Madras, such prize and scholarship to be associated with the name of Sir Peregrine Maitland. The founders of the prize have commissioned P. Cator, Esq., M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, and the Rev. H. Dunne, B.V., Queen's College, Cambridge, to communicate with some English University respecting the proposed prize. In pursuance of the foregoing scheme, the sum of one thousand pounds is offered to the University of Cambridge for the purpose of instituting a prize to be called "Sir Peregrine Maitland Prize," for an English Essay on some subject connected with the propagation of the Gospel, through missionery exertions, in India and in other parts of the heathen world. It is further proposed to give besides the interest of the £1000 before mentioned, the sum of £100 for the first prize. The subject of the essay to be given out before the end of last Michaelmas Term.

A MAN MAY BE HIS OWN GRANDFATHER.—Demonstration: If A. B. marry C. D. with a daughter E. F., and G. H., the father of A. B. marry E. F., it is clear that A. B. being the father-in-law of E. F. becomes, by such marriage, the father-in-law of his own father. Ergo—A. B. being father to his own father, is his own grandfather.

A "FAIR" PUN.—I remember (says Lord Eldon) I was coming away from the Queen's drawing-room in my full dress as King's Counsel (Lord Clarendon, then Mr. Villiers, was with me) and we came into the room where the milliners were collected, to see the fashions. Said I, "Why, Villiers, I think that all the prettiest women are here" One of the girls, and a most amazingly beautiful creature she was, stood up, and said to another, "I am sure that gentleman is a 'Judge.'"

THE BISHOPRIC OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—Although a sufficient sum has been granted for the endowment of the Bishopric of New Brunswick, it will probably be some time before a suitable cathedral can be reared. With a view to meet this difficulty several gentlemen in Exeter have set on foot a subscription for presenting a sum of money to the Rev. Prebendary Medley, Vicar of St. Thomas's in that city (the Bishop elect), to be applied to the erection of a cathedral, or to any other purpose connected with the administration of the affairs of the new diocese, as he may deem desirable.

CEYLON.—There revenue of the Government of Ceylon, for the year 1845, is estimated at the sum of £378,930, and the expenditure is estimated at upwards of £600 above the income.

ABORIGINES OF BRITAIN.

(From Smith's Religion of Ancient Britain.)

JULIUS CÆSAR informs us, that when he landed in this country, there were at least two different races of people living on the island. "The inland parts of Britain," he says, "are inhabited by those whom fame reports to have been natives of the soil. The sea-coast is peopled with Belgians. These last, passing over from different parts, and settling in the country, still retain the names of the different states from which they are descended." This information, coming to us from a person who possessed ample means of knowledge, is worthy of great attention. We also find, that in earlier times the Greeks had some knowledge of the island; and it is believed that they carried on some commercial intercourse with its inhabitants. The period in which this took place is fixed by various authors from B.C. 500 to B.C. 200. At a time yet more remote we are informed, that the Phenician inhabitants of Tyre visited the western parts of Britain, and carried on a considerable trade with the inhabitants for tin and other articles. The commencement of this traffic is supposed to have been from B.C. 1200 to B.C. 600. With the exception of the difference of opinion as to the point of time, these events are considered well authenticated. Within the time allotted as the period of Phenician intercourse, an ancient account states, that Britain was visited by the immediate descendants of the Trojan heroes, who, having united together after the fall of that city, came to this country and settled. Yet those narrations do not profess to account for the origin of the first inhabitants of the island. But we have some remains preserved amongst the descendants of that people whom Cæsar speaks of as "natives of the soil," which do pretend to afford this information, stating a variety of particulars respecting the Chief and his followers who first occupied the country.

The information respecting the first inhabitants of Britain to which allusion has been made, is found in the Welsh language, and professes to be the substance of traditions handed down from the times of the Druids, and preserved amongst the descendants of the ancient Britons in the form of Triads,—a mode of composition by which three events, that appear to have some analogy to each other, are arranged together. The following are selected as bearing immediately on the subject under consideration:—

"IV. There are three pillars of the nation of the Isle of Britain. The first was Hu the Mighty, who brought the nation of the Kymry first to the Isle of Britain; and they came from the summer country, which is called Defrobani;" (that is, where Constantinople now stands;) "and they came over the Hazy Sea to the Isle of Britain, and to Armorica, where they settled. The second was Prydain, the son of Aedd the Great, who first organised a social state and sovereignty in Britain; for, before that time there was no justice but what was done by favour, nor any law except that of superior force. The third was Dyvwall Moelmud; for he first made arrangements respecting the laws, maxims, customs, and privileges of the country and tribe. And on account of these reasons were called *the three pillars* of the nation of the Kymry.

"V. There were three social tribes of the Isle of Britain. The first was the tribe of the Kymry, who came to the Isle of Britain with Hu the Mighty, because he would not possess a country and land by fighting and pursuit, but by justice and tranquillity. The second was the tribe of the Lloegrians, who came from Gascony; and they were descended from the primitive tribe of the Kymry. The third were the Brython, who came from Armorica, and who were descended from the primitive tribe of the Kymry. These were called *the three peaceful tribes*, because they came by mutual consent and tranquillity; and these tribes were descended from the primitive tribe of the Kymry, and they had all three the same language and speech.

"VI. There were three refuge-seeking tribes that came to the Isle of Britain; and they came under the peace and permission of the tribe of the Kymry, without arms and without opposition. The first was the tribe of the Caledonians in the north. The second was the Irish tribe, who dwell in the Highlands of Scotland. The third were the people of Galedin, who, when their country was drowned, came in naked vessels to the Isle of Wight, where they had land granted them by the tribe of the Kymry. They had no privilege of claim in the Isle of Britain, but they had land and protection assigned to them under certain limitations; and it was stipulated that they should not possess the rank of native Kymry, until the ninth of their lineal descendants."

If we could implicitly rely on this information, it would afford a clear and satisfactory account of the original occupation of this island. But these Triads, although entitled to great attention, are not history. They can only be regarded as traditions handed down (perhaps orally) from a very early age, committed to writing by the Bards, and thence preserved to our day. In the course of this lapse of ages, errors and corruptions may have crept into these compositions, additions may have been made; and it is certain that many Triads, formerly known, have perished. Yet, even in their imperfect state, they give us some information respecting the aborigines of Britain. It is moreover worthy of remark, that, in the absence of these, we are utterly destitute of light on this interesting subject.

As it is not our intention to go at length into an examination of those ancient remains, we will add two or three other Triads for the purpose of showing, that they bear internal evidence of great antiquity, and then state what appears to be the amount of information which we possess respecting the first inhabitants of our country.

"XIII. There were *three awful events* in the Isle of Britain. The first was the bursting of the Lake of Floods, and the rushing of an inundation over all the lands, until all persons were destroyed, except Dwyvan and Dwyvack, who escaped in an open vessel; and from them the Isle of Britain was repeopled," &c.

The thirteenth Triad, given above, evidently refers to the general deluge; and the circumstance, that this awful event is supposed to have taken place in Britain, goes to prove the extreme antiquity of the tradition; while the account given of the building of the ship, the entire destruction of all the creatures who were not admitted into it, the preservation of a male and female of all living things; the allusion, even at that time, to a stone being saved which had the arts and sciences engraven on it, and the celebration of the author of this knowledge, as living prior to the hero of Britain, Hu the Mighty:—all this bears such striking similarity to the traditions preserved among the most ancient nations in the Eastern part of the world, that we cannot conceive the possibility of its having been invented in any period of the dark ages; it therefore strengthens our confidence in the general teaching of the Triads.

Another point of importance is, that the person who is celebrated as having first led his tribe into Britain, which was before that time uninhabited, is also said to have been the patriarch who was preserved at the deluge. This precisely accords with the traditions of the most important primitive nations. Hence we find the Phenicians tracing their ancestry upwards to the first man; the Persians identifying their Mahabad both with Adam and Noah; the Chaldeans recording ten generations of Kings before the deluge; the Indians connecting the origin of their nation with the original pair; and the Egyptians extending their kingdom into antediluvian times Now it will be immediately seen, that such traditions, wherever they exist, always go to prove that the nation holding them was peopled by a branch of Noah's family soon after the dispersion from Shinar; or that the first inhabitants of such countries, however long they might have wandered in their way, had never obtained a settled location in any other country.

If, for instance, Hu Gadarn and his company had been a part of the surplus population of Gaul or Germany, whose ancestors had lived for ages in either of those places, and who had journeyed thence into Britain; how could the leader in such an enterprise have been associated with the Patriarch of the ark? How could their newly-acquired home have been regarded as the principal scene of the deluge? Would not all their recollections and traditions refer to the parent country from whence they had so recently come? But in a case like that of Egypt, when Misraim, the grandson of Ham, as the Patriarch of his tribe, leaves Shinar, and journeys with them to their destined territory, nothing appears more reasonable than that the posterity of such persons should, in process of time, associate all their knowledge of the history of the first ages with the character and person of their first leader and sovereign, by whom they stood directly related to the primitive family. Such would also be the case, although several generations should intervene between the second father of the world and the leader of a colony, provided that no settled residence was taken up before they reached their ultimate destination.

It appears, therefore, as far as we can depend on those British traditions, they would lead us to believe, that the first settlers here were a branch of the family of Japheth, who, after journeying across the continent of Europe, finally settled in this island.

It would be vain to speculate on the exact time when this colonization took place. The early history of Europe affords abundant evidence that it was traversed in very remote times by nomadic hordes, who journeyed from place to place, supporting themselves by pasturage and hunting, occasionally staying in one locality long enough to obtain a harvest from the soil of some fertile district, which would then be abandoned, and another journey commenced. In this career different families would break off in succession from the parent stock, and take up their settled residences in the several countries through which they passed.

In this manner, there is reason to believe, the great family of the Kymry, Kymbri, or Kymerians, as they have been variously called, journeyed from the Thracian Bosphorus; and after they had roamed over Europe, and arrived at the coast washed by the German Ocean, one of their tribes, desirous of taking up a settled abode, and indisposed to be subject to those aggressions which numerous and powerful bodies were likely to make on small and peaceable settlements, crossed the sea, and took up their residence in this island. As we have already observed, the date of those events cannot now be ascertained. We know that the Kymri were in Europe in the time of Homer; but whether he alludes to the principal body, or to a tribe that remained behind them in the eastern part of Europe, is not known.

We are aware that the Triads may appear a flimsy foundation for any opinions on this subject. But it should be remembered, that our knowledge of the early history even of Greece and Rome rests on accounts which are so involved in fable, that it has been found utterly impossible to separate the matter of fact from the creations of fancy; and yet a knowledge of these is necessary to any acquaintance with the origin of those important nations. Whatever opinion, therefore, may be formed of those Welsh records, it may be safely asserted, that the general scope of their teaching is consistent with itself, and harmonizes with the early traditions of almost every other ancient people.

It is beyond our province to follow the speculations in which the learned have indulged respecting the particular branch of the family of Japheth from whom our ancestors descended: it will be sufficient to have shown their probable origin, and to add, that, according to the authorities which we have cited, the original colony was followed by two others. These were all members of the great Kymry family. Afterwards we are told that three other parties came; and, by the consent of the original proprietors of the island, had portions of land assigned to them, under certain limitations. The terms which the Triads state are remarkable for their wisdom and simplicity: "It was stipulated, that they should not possess the rank of native Kymry till the ninth of their lineal descendants." Thus they had a constant motive to good order and obedience to the laws,—a motive which acquired increasing influence with each succeeding generation,

until they ultimately merged into the gre[at] body of the nation.

The following reasoning and facts have been given, for the purpose of showing that the ancient Britons were descended from Ashkenaz, the son of Gomer, the son of Japheth:—

"Herodotus, who has been justly termed the Father of History, because one of the oldest and best historians unconnected with the Bible, and who flourished about 450 B.C., has given some account of all the nations that were then known. He says, that the most remote inhabitants of the west of Europe were the Kynetæ. His words are these:—*Commencing with the Celtæ, who, except the Kynetæ, are the most remote inhabitants in the west of Europe.* The Celtæ were the ancient Gauls who inhabited the country that skirted the German Ocean, now called France, the Netherlands, &c. Beyond these, to the west, were no countries except Britain and Ireland. Consequently, the Kynetæ, whom Herodotus places to the west of the Celtæ, must have been the inhabitants of the British Isles. The name was anciently acknowledged by the aboriginal Britons.

"Aneurin, a British bard of the sixth century, in the conclusion of his Gododin, distributes the aborigines of the British Isles into three distinct tribes or colonies, according to the order in which they had derived; namely, the *Cynt*, (pronounced *Kynt*,) *a Gwyddie, a Phydin: a Kynt, the Irish, and the North Britons*; making the Kynt, or Kynetæ, of Herodotus the first tribe that landed in Britain. Ash-Kenaz and Kynt, or Kynetæ, are likewise names so clearly identified, as to show that the latter were originally sprung from the former.

"Furthermore, Ashkenaz being the eldest son of Gomer, who was the eldest son of Japheth, who was the eldest son of Noah, his descendants called themselves Cymry, (pronounced *Kymry*,) which means, in plain English, *the first race*. Hence the Greek writers, adopting their own term, called them *Kymmeriori*, and the Latins, *Cimbri*; and *Cymry* is the name by which the aborigines of Britain have uniformly distinguished themselves, from the remotest antiquity up to the present moment. And their own language, which they have retained through all revolutions, they have invariably called *Cymraeg*, which means *the language of the aborigines*, or, *the language of the first race*."

FACTS FROM THE BANKS OF THE THAMES, ABOUT ABINGDON AND OXFORD, AND A FEW MILES BEYOND.

I HAD lately the privilege of looking over some official documents of a very interesting kind, they were statistics relating to the condition of the rural population in various parts of the kingdom, from Cornwall to the Shetland Isles. I observed by them, that certain districts of country had fewer crimes against property than others. For instance, in East Lothian, in Scotland, the crime of sheep-stealing was totally unknown to most of the farmers, who had filled up the documents sent to them for the purpose of collecting information; while of poaching there was very little, and no professed poachers at all. In the same county the labourers were said to be hired by the year. They had *regularly* four meals a day, and all of them had a stock of provisions laid in: the tenants had leases of nineteen years' duration, and there were no unemployed poor.

Now these somewhat gratifying facts were not peculiar to East Lothian alone, nor to Scotland. In whatever part of England the system of letting farms on lease had been adopted, the labourers were seen to be in a superior state of physical comfort; their engagements to masters were more lengthened and secure; their employment more regular, and better paid; their meals more regular, and of a better quality; and the crimes of sheep-stealing and poaching least prevalent. But most of those who filled up the documents in England, wrote down the fearful truth of sheep-stealing, poaching, incendiary fires, want of employment, occasional hiring by the day, piece-work, and the words "no lease," as nothing extraordinary. The farthest they went in making remarks, was to compare the amount of crime in various years—never considering it possible that these crimes should have been unknown for one year; and generally adding, that the system of long leases had never been tried in their neighbourhood, and that, therefore, they could not give an opinion on their practicability.

But they gave evidence in favour of leases, or, in other words, *secure tenures*, by showing what evils prevailed under the tenancies at will.

I have lately seen some remarkable instances of the mischievous effects of this strangely absurd, yet common mismanagement of landed property, in Oxfordshire. Indeed, Oxfordshire is little else than one broad unvarying evidence of it. I saw one farm, however, the other day, 500 acres, purchased fourteen months ago by a manufacturer in Derby, which is let on lease to a tenant who entered upon it in April last year, and who has already done more to clean, fertilise, and generally improve these 500 acres, than all the tenants of the present Duke of Marlborough's vast estates have done since he became duke, or ever will do so long as they hold their farms under the bonds they now hold by. Indeed, they are expressly bound down not to do some of the best things which this tenant of the Derby stocking-maker has done, namely, to cut their hedges and clear away the accumulated mould on ditch banks. I was sorry to observe that this farmer had got hold of the burning system; for all his turf, and couch, and foul earth, instead of mixing them with hot lime, were burned; but excepting this he was going in the right direction with every thing, and on the fair road, while paying more rent than ever the same land paid before, to carry away ten thousand pounds at the end of his lease. Is such a man as this, who raises five quarters of grain where three grew before, not a patriot and a blessing to his country? He has a beautiful stream of water, just enough for a threshing mill, and he contemplates using it for that purpose; but he is very uncertain about the result. Though he is employing, and will employ, one-half more men than are employed on any other 500 acres, he apprehends, his friends apprehend, and it is extremely probable that the ferocious population of the neighbourhood will burn down barn, corn ricks, and all, if he erects a mill.

Having alluded to the Duke of Marlborough's estate, I may mention, in passing, that his princely domain of Blenheim is, palace and park, the most noble, regal-like, that I have seen in any part of the kingdom. But worse farming, poorer farmers, and poorer labourers, are not to be found within the British shores than on the duke's property. The estate is one vast wreck; and political thraldom has rendered more feeble those heads and hands that were always weak.

The Earl of Abingdon's estates are very extensive in this country, and particularly around Oxford. I was told the other day that the earl had intended to prevent the wages of labouring married men being reduced below nine shillings a week on some part of his property, and the person who told me, added that his lordship was not a man that could be called hard to the poor; that he did all he could to have all surplus poor removed from his estate, but that he liked to see those who remained have better wages than the farmers were willing to give.

If the Earl of Abingdon is justly entitled to this praise from a farm labourer, for it was a farm labourer who spoke to me, there is something ungracious in finding fault with him on any other topic. But I am afraid that on other topics, and even, on this his lordship is not blameless. It may be an act of friendship to the labourer to prevent the reduction of his wages from 9s. to 8s. a week; at all events it cannot fail to make the labourer believe that his lordship is the friend, and the farmer who would reduce the wages is the foe. But if we see, as I have seen on many of Lord Abingdon's farms, that half the work is not done that should be done; and more land is lying waste in huge ridges at the ends of fields; in undrained bogs, bearing on their surfaces rushes and stagnant water, and these only, than would employ all the poor of the union at a profit and higher wages than 9s. a week, we may very properly enquire if his lordship is justified in making his tenants such slaves of uncertainty that they cannot employ labourers to the requisite extent of their farms, and yet, poor as they are, order them to pay a certain amount of wages.

Another evil which afflicts his lordship's tenants most grievously is, the game with which the farmers are overrun. One of the farmers told me that last year, in one field only, he calculated a loss of ten quarters of grain by the vermin—pheasants, hares, rabbits, &c. He said, and said truly, that no compensation as a drawback from rent was an equivalent to a farmer for such a loss (that is, if a drawback were allowed), because a field of grain exposed to game, either at seed-time or in the young blade, was as likely to be despoiled, if prepared at great expense, as if only the smallest expense had been devoted to it; that while tithes had formerly prevented the improved cultivation of land, this was still worse, the tithes having left the nine-tenths uninjured, while the game destroyed some and injured all.

But the fact of his lordship having ordered his tenants to pay nine shillings a week to married men; and the fact of most other farmers in the county and on the Berkshire side of the Thames, near Oxford, paying eight shillings a week to the same class of men, does not prove that the manual labour of the farm costs eight or nine shillings a week per man. I find, that on the most of the farms in this district two out of three ploughs, and two out of three waggons and horses, are managed by young men under twenty years of age, whose wages vary from three to five shillings a week, never exceeding, and seldom reaching six; but sometimes for boys, who are hired by the year, and who are at work sixteen hours a day, as low as two shillings a week.

Two shillings a week for lads of twelve and fourteen years old! From two and sixpence to three and sixpence a week for lads fourteen to sixteen years old! Four shillings and five shillings a week for young men, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, and twenty years old! And by these youths and young men two-thirds of all the ploughing and carting of the farm is done. They are hired from a distance in almost all cases; are hired by the year; provide themselves with food and clothing out of their wages; sleep in a stable, loft, or barn; have no fire-side to go to; no hot dinners; but everlasting bread and lard, bread and lard, bread and lard.

Here is a conversation with one of them on a large farm near Abingdon:—

"You hold the plough, you say; how old are you?"—I bees sixteen a'most."

"What wages have you?"—"Three shillin' a week."

"Three shillings! Have you nothing else? Don't you get victuals, or part of them, from your master?"—"No, I buys them all."

"All out of three shillings?"—"Ees, and buys my clothes out of that."

"And what do you buy to eat?"—"Buy to eat! Why I buys bread and lard."

"Do you eat bread and lard always? What have you for breakfast?"—"What have I for breakfast? Why, bread and lard."

"And what for dinner?"—"Bread and lard."

"What for supper, the same?"—"Ees, the same for supper—bread and lard."

"It seems to be always bread and lard; have you no boiled bacon and vegetables?"—"No; there be no place to boil 'em; no time to boil em'; none to boil."

"Have you never a hot dinner nor supper; don't you get potatoes?"—"Ees; potatoes, an we pay for 'em. Master lets us boil 'em once a week an we like."

"And what do you eat to them;—bacon?—"No."

"What then?"—"Lard; never has nothing but lard."

"Can't you boil potatoes or cook your victuals any day you choose?"—"No; har no fire."

"Have you no fire to warm you in cold weather?"—"No, we never has fire."

"Where do you go in the winter evenings?"—"To bed when it be time; an it ben't time we goes to some of the housen as be round about."

"To the firesides of some of the cottagers, I suppose?"—'Ees an we can get."

"What if you cannot get; do you go into the farm-house?"—"No, musn't; never goes nowhere but to bed, an it be very cold."

"Where is your bed?"—"In the *tollit* (stable loft.)"

"How many of you sleep there?"—"All on us as be hired."

"How many are hired?"—"Four last year; five this."

"Does any one make your bed for you?"—"No, we make 'em ourselves."

"Who washes your sheets?"—"Who washes 'em?"

"Yes; they *are* washed, I suppose?"—"No, they ben't."

"What! never washed?"—"No, never since I comed."

"When did you come?"—"Last Michaelmas."

"Was your bed clothes clean then?"—"I dare say they was."

"And don't you know how long they are to serve until they are changed again?"—"To Michaelmas, I hear tell."

"So one change of bed clothes serves a year; Don't you find your bed disagreeable?"—"Do I? I bee too sleepy. I never knows nought of it, only that I has to get up afore I be awake, and never get into it afore I be a'most asleep. I be up at four, and ben't done work afore eight at night."

"You don't go so long at the plough as that?—"No; but master be always having summat for we to do, as be hired; we be always at summat."

Now, if the reader chooses to read on, I shall show him the picture in which this young Englishman is a subordinate character—those who have been accustomed to read of, or look on the rural beauty of England, must not, because of this, think that rural England is not beautiful.

Look at the distant hills—the Chiltern and the Cotswold—whose bare downs and beechy woods are veiling themselves in the cloudy blue which, from this spot, forms the far margin of the landscapes. See the forests and meadows, and farm-fields, and farm-yards, and villages, and village churches, how they emerge from the indistinct distance, and advance in fuller and fuller form upon the eye, until they stand before us there; the forest and meadows, and farm-fields, dipping their edges in the Thames, and the villages and village-churches bathing their shadows in the same bright element. And observe that noble stream, how he comes down from Oxford University, prodigal of his youth and strength; how he rambles over the country, never halting, yet often turning, as if he preferred the scenes of his boyhood. As yet, he is not the hard-working toiling Thames of London barges and merchant ships: he is taking his pleasure among the races of eight-oared cutters, gentleman wherries, and fancy yachts, bearing on his breast the young of England's aristocracy

But now he leaves these, and in a valley meets, lonely and alone, the youthful Summer, at whose feet he loiters love-sick, and she gives him her hand, and they are wedded; and the union of Summer with the lordliest river in England is attended as it should be. The tall limes, and the elms, the sturdy sycamores, and the beeches of plebeian race—not the less lovely that they are plebeian—she has arrayed in early and simple green; the noble chestnut, like a field-marshal, comes out in decorated uniform; the laburnum, like a 10th Hussar, comes loaded with trappings; and the tall pines have added to their winter livery shoulder knots of summer buds; the ash tree, always late, is hastening on his narrow leaves; and the oak, like other veterans, is ready when wanted—there he stands, trigged out as if he was young again. The bride's nearest and dearest relative in England, the hoary hawthorn, gives her away; and troops of laughing flowers, blooming, and about to bloom, come to see.—There is the little white-headed daisy, straggling through the meadow, some of its kind far in the rear, and those in front so eager to see, yet so short that they must get on the very edge of the grass bank to look over; and the ground-ivy is elbowing them and disputing, while the lilies have lifted their heads to see the bridegroom, and now that he offers to kiss them they blush and turn away. The blue bells are trooping along the old hedge-side, and the cowslips are running through the fields at the moment, only avoiding the wet places; while the young forget-me-not, in the wood, is looking out and crying, "stop and take me!" And all across the meadows among the cows, the buttercups are hastening, and in their haste saying, "cow do not hurt me!" And there they are in front of all others, laughing, that their dimpled chins are reflected in the deep Thames, and that their more kind friends the daisies, can see them look in without being afraid.

And in yonder thicket that hides the wedded pair when evening falls, and with them conceals the nightingale, there is at this moment music in all the riot of a thousand songsters. And yonder, by the lordly mansion in the woods, which miles can only measure, do the richest of England's melodists rejoice; and their joy is all the more that they love summer and summer loves England. Above there, by that church, and down here by this, and over by that other, and all around by the houses of the churchmen, which we here see embowered in trees, ten thousand choristers of nature's making pour out their happy noises. And in this very tree where we stand—this hawthorn, whose blossoms load the evening with sweet odours—the warblers have their nets, and are singing to their nestling young. Who would say that England is not lovely? that Englishmen should not be happy? On one side of that roof the hawthorn is resting his branches, as if the blossom and perfume thereof were too weighty for him to bear. On the other side are the lofty elms, leafy, and ready with their leaves to ward off wind and rain, or either, when they come here too roughly. On the elms, as on the hawthorns, the little robin, the blackbird, the thrush, and other birds, cheerful as they, are singing the same notes as are sung in yonder woods around the lordly mansion. Surely no unhappy beings can have homes here! Let us inquire what house this is, and what this roof covers!

Well, we have looked into it, and have seen one of its inmates. We have talked with him, and he has told us—what we need not again tell the reader—we told it before. That roof covers the *tallit*, where sleeps the young farming-men whose bed-clothes are changed once a-year; who do two-thirds of all the work on the farm; and who have for breakfast "bread and lard"—for dinner "bread and lard"—for supper "bread and lard." Nothing but bread and lard, and not always enough of that!

If we look minutely around us here, we shall see as much liquid manure running to waste as would, after paying the expense of its own collection and application, produce an increased crop, sufficient to pay all the wages of labour, all the poor-rates, and all the other taxes paid on this farm. And if a similar advantage were taken of everything else that is now wasted by neglect or ignorance, or inability to sink capital, through insecurity of tenure, not only might the labourers be paid a reasonable day's wages for a reasonable day's work, but rates, taxes, and 50 per cent. of higher rent, leaving the tenant a handsome profit, might and *would* be paid.

This farm belongs to a peer of Parliament. At the distance of a few miles there is another as large as this, or larger, belonging to the Deputy Usher of the Black Rod, of which all may be repeated that has been said of this.

ONE WHO HAS WHISTLED AT THE PLOUGH.

RURAL NOTES—ROOFING HOUSES.

THERE are few people who deny the comfort inherent in a water-tight roof, and equally few in a wet climate who can say, with a clear conscience, that they have enjoyed this luxury for any considerable length of time. There is always some defect about the *skews*, or the chimney *necks*, or the sky-lights; or the lead has been blown off the ridge; or the slate nails have rusted through, though said to have been "boiled in linseed oil," and the whole slates on the north side of the house have come hurling down at once, leaving nothing but the bare *sarking*, and these have all to be put up again in the middle of winter, at an extra expense—in short, something or other is always wrong, or going wrong; and at last, when we are about to step into our graves, we begin to doubt if we are leaving, what the Highland Society committee would call a *bonâ fide* water-tight house, on the face of the globe! If any one on his own personal account, escape this minor misery, you may depend upon it, with almost the certainty of fate, he will suffer quite as much on account of others. Bad as one's own house is for letting in rain, those occupied by others, and kept up at our expense, are ten times worse. The mill rains; the inn rains; the old mansion-house, let to the old lady with the two maiden daughters, is a perfect riddle; and as for the manses with which you are connected, jointly with others, it seems as impossible to keep or even make them water-tight, as it is for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle: one cannot see very clearly how houses which you are *bound* to keep up should have such a tenfold propensity to draw water, as compared with those, the keeping of which is simply a Christian duty; nevertheless, it is a "great fact," and not to be disputed.

There is an old maxim, that the knowledge of a disease is half its cure. Now, we cannot, with any show of reason or justice say that there is a want of a knowledge of the disease here. Your own wife tells you of the state of your own house; the old lady in the old mansion talks of it every time you see her, and you know that you are so conscious of the thing yourself, that you frequently circumscribe your walks, your rides, or your drives, merely that the lady should not again have an opportunity of explaining to you the sieve-like propensities of the roof of your old mansion; and as for your knowledge of the state of the roof of the manses, has not there been three presbyteries held upon them already, with almost a certainty of some of them being condemned? The truth is, our whole system of roofing is bad—from the primitive turf or "divot" roof, up to the Easdale and Ballachulish slate, and it is in vain to cooper away at them with lead, zinc, mastic, Roman cement, &c.

In the first place, slated roofs are very expensive, and when they do go out of repair they are difficult to put right again; for instance, if a slate crack or give way anywhere about the eaves of the house, there is no way of putting in another effectually, without removing a certain breadth of slating all the way up to the ridge. Slaters seldom take this trouble in a new slate; they merely twist round the neighbouring slates upon their attaching nails, till they get at the nail of the broken one, which they drive in and put a new slate in place of the old—in which process two or three dozen of the slates are sure to go, as they have all to be started from their original beds, generally of mortar. These have also to be replaced, and thus the putting in of a single slate becomes a "big job," and, when finished, the cure is actually worse than the disease. The loose slates rattle in the wind like a watchman's clapper, and, from the manner in which they hang upon their respective nails, admit the wind, rain, and drifting snow, and all this has to be endured, till nature sends a stiff "south-wester," with eddying whirls, which, some night in February, lodges the whole with a crash in the court-yard below. Again, there is no effectual way of finishing the ridge of a slated house. There is no affinity between slate and lead, or slate and any other metal. The best finish that can be made is merely an approximation to the thing; and bad as the case is about the ridge, it is still worse about the skews, the gutters, chimney necks, skylights, &c., &c. There being, as we have just stated, no affinity between slate and lime, and lead, or any other metal, there is no possibility of getting matters made tight between the lead and the wall. With the roofing timber it is equally bad; the unequal shrinkage and expansion of wood and metal, when exposed to all the vicissitudes of the weather, makes tightness equally hopeless. It is, besides, not the least perplexing matter in a leaky-slated house, to find out where the leak actually exists. Your wife tells you the ceiling of the best bed-room has been brought down, and the India paper in the drawing-room spotted in some parts, and peeling from the wall; but where does the water come from? The architect has examined every crevice, and has pronounced all "quite tight;" but recommends heavier lead—mastic instead of cement in one place, and cement instead of mastic in another. This is, of course, done, but still the grievance exists.

Let us now, then, see if we can find a substitute for slates and lead. We pass over the frailties of the tile, the heather, the fern, and the straw roofs, on account of the philosophers and the poets having said and sung so much of the bliss and comfort enjoyed under them. I can, however, assure these gentlemen that the "lowly roofs" have all their "rain drops," and that some of them leak terribly. But to our tale. Ever since the days of Noah, tar and pitch have been reckoned an excellent defence against that mixture of hydrogen and oxygen called water. Noah covered the ark, as we read in the book of Genesis, both "within and without," with pitch; and ever since, naval architects, all over the world, have, in a greater or less degree, followed his example. Since marine and land architects have the same end in view, in the roofing of houses and the bottoming of ships—viz., the keeping out of the water—why should not the power that tar or pitch has in repelling water, be taken advantage of on land as well as at sea? Cement roofs, the basis of which is tar or pitch, require only to be known to be universally adopted—they being not only much cheaper, but quite perfect, in as far as keeping out water is concerned, and as durable as the boards on which the composition is laid, and which, indeed, tends greatly to their preservation.

As I have had some experience of cement or composition roofs, I cannot deny myself the pleasure of throwing in that mite of experience to the general fund after many days. The wall of the house is, of course, built like any other wall;—but as the roof does not require any sensible degree of what builders call *pitch*, no gable ends are necessary, unless, indeed, you wish to have such for the sake of giving the house an "Elizabethan" or "old English" look, in which case the gables may serve for chimney stalks. This, however, has nothing to do with the cement roof, which must be nearly flat—that is, should have an inclination of not more than one in twelve—or one in fifteen, which I think, would be preferable, as on a surface perfectly impervious to water, there is no occasion of hurrying it off; and it is a great matter that the cement (which should never be made so hard that it will crack with the expansion or shrinking of the boards beneath) be laid on as flat a surface as possible. The walls, then, being built to the desired height, and the dimensions of the house duly considered, so that there be no want, or excess of timber in the joisting, which, if properly contrived, need not be, by a great deal, so heavy as in the case of a slate roof, as there is comparatively little weight to carry—and the winds, in ordinary situations, have little impression on a flat roof. Where the house is narrow, the simplest plan will be to lay one joist from wall to wall, raising them in the middle by a "clump," when you wish the rain sent on both sides of the house; when you wish the water all sent to the back drain, you raise the front wall. When the house is large, laying large beams where necessary, and making up the joisting with smaller ones, will be the cheaper plan. When the joists are all laid, with an inclination of one in fifteen, and the spars between the joists, as they pass over the walls, neatly built up, the sarking boards, half inch thick, are nailed on, which should be well seasoned, and as closely joined together as possible; I would even go the length of caulking the seams, where the boards are not perfectly seasoned. The roof is then ready for the cement, the making of which is a very simple process, and requires no more chemical skill than the making of the bairn's *porridge* in the morning. I do not imagine that it matters much what substances are boiled up with the tar, provided they are *perfectly* dry, and small in the grain, as tar incorporates itself with, and adheres to, all dry substances; and this is all we want. I should, however, prefer charcoal pounded small, as in mixing up tar and charcoal we are mixing up the constituents of the best Norway pine timber—in fact, manufacturing "amorphous" pine deals of any breadth and length, and with the happy desideratum that there is not a seam or joining in them; and being of the same component parts, they will likely be subject to the same laws in regard to expansion and shrinkage. As I have only, however, used this of late, I will not *bind myself* for it; but, as far as I have seen, it seems quite the thing. Having no wood charcoal, I used peat charcoal, which answers the end equally well, and is much more easily procured in many parts of Scotland. The ordinary composition which I have also tried, is one part of whiting, or powdered lime (which answers equally well), and one part of smooth sand, perfectly dry. These are mixed, and stirred into the pot of boiling tar till it is of a thick consistence, and the ingredients all perfectly incorporated. It is then evenly spread on the boards with a hot iron, to the thickness of a half or three quarters of an inch, and the job is complete. In finishing about the chimney necks—as you have neither skews nor gutters to bother you, if the roof is properly constructed—there is no lead, nor zinc, nor mastic, and no Roman cement required: you have merely to nail a piece of inch-and-half plank round the chimney necks, tarred below, and nailed down to the sarking, about two inches or so from the wall of the chimney, and fill this cavity with the composition, melted in with the hot iron, and the chimney neck is as invulnerable as the rock of Gibraltar. One thing to be continually borne in mind in making a cement roof is, that the sarking should be thoroughly dry when the stuff is laid on, and that the nearer the level the roof is made the better—an inclination which merely prevents the water stagnating on the top is quite sufficient. One very decided and cheap improvement to the whole, when finished, is to wash it over with a wash of whiting or lime, which modifies the effects of the heat and the cold on the cement. if it should chance not to be of the proper consistency. Having endeavoured to describe a *bona fide* water-tight roof, I have only further to remark, that, if by any possibility a leak should actually occur, through the currency of half-a-century, there will be no necessity of sending for the architect to discover where the leak is, and the carpenter, and the slater, and the plumber, to put it in repair. One glance at the roof will at once show where the defect is; and you have only to send out the servant-maid at the skylight, with one of her hot smoothing irons in her hand, and a goblet of stuff in the other, and she will put the whole matter to rights in the course of a few minutes.

DUTIES OF COUNSEL.—Great and lucrative as was Lord Eldon's practice, it must have been infinitely more gainful, but for the rare delicacy of his professional conscience. No fees had he from the extensive firm of "Snap, Gammon, and Quirk." Of one very rich branch of business, of which he might have engrossed the lion's share if he pleased, he had, after a very little while, next to nothing—the business of "answering questions." He would sign no opinion on a point of law, without thorough examination of authorities; he would sign none as to the probable issue of a case set before him, without sifting the facts so minutely, and suggesting the effect of so many *possibly* omitted particulars, that even solicitors of the higher class recoiled: it was as if, seeking an advocate, they had stumbled *in limine* on a judge. At the bar itself he appears to have, from the first, acted on a system equally scrupulous. We find him at a very early period taking to task a friendly senior, in the full career of eminence, for some such laxity of forensic ethics as even Dr. Johnson has countenanced, and compelling the reluctant confession,—"Master Scott, you have ensured me an uneasy pillow." He never could be brought to understand that it was consistent with the honour of a gentleman to misrepresent, in the slightest degree, either law to a judge, or facts to a jury.—*Quarterly Review.*

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.
TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1845.

LAND SALE.

AT Eleven o'clock of Wednesday, the 11th of June, the following portions of Crown Lands will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at the Colonial Treasury, in Sydney, at the upset price affixed to each lot respectively. Deposit 10 per cent.

AUCKLAND.—1. 4 acres and 3 roods, parish of Bimmill, at Twofold Bay, allotment No. 1. Upset price £5 per acre.

BATHURST.—2. 18 acres, parish of Bathurst, allotment No. 4. Upset price £2 per acre.

COUNTRY LOTS.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—3. 50 acres, at Lake Macquarie. Upset price £1 per acre.

BATHURST.—4. 50 acres, parish of Clinton, Frederick's Valley Creek. 5. 50 acres, parish of Orange, Frederick's Valley. 6. 51 acres, same place. 7. 37 acres, same place. Upset price £1 per acre.

ROXBURGH.—8. 30 acres, parish of Melrose, Green Swamp. Upset price £1 per acre.

COOK.—9. 30 acres, near Blackheath. Upset price £1 per acre.

SPECIAL COUNTRY LOT.

CAMDEN.—10. 24 acres, near Wollongong, Illawarra. Upset price £1 5s. per acre.

LAND SALE.

AT eleven o'clock of Thursday, the 12th of June, the following portions of Crown Lands will be offered for sale by public auction, at the Colonial Treasury, in Sydney, at the upset price affixed to each lot respectively. Deposit 10 per cent.

BATHURST.—1. 2 roods, No. 9 of section 3; upset price £12 per acre; 16—21. 2 roods each, Nos. 3 and 4 of section 48, and 11—14 of section 15. Upset price £8 per acre.

HARTLEY.—2. 1 rood and 32 perches, No. 6 of section 9. 3. 1 rood and 7 perches, No. 3 of section 14. Upset price £8 per acre.

PARRAMATTA.—4. 1 rood and 36 perches. No. 65 of section 27. 5. 1 rood and 30 perches, No. 66 of section 27. Upset price £25 per acre.

CARCOR.—6—10. 2 roods each, No. 19 of section 9, and Nos. 1—4 of section 16. Upset price £8 per acre.

MUDGEE.—11—15. 2 roods each, Nos. 4—8 of section 12. Upset price £8 per acre.

WOLLONGONG.—22—25. 2 roods each, Nos. 1—4 of section 18. Upset price £8 per acre.

APPIN.—26. 2 roods, No. 2 of section 4. Upset price £8 per acre.

IMPOUNDINGS.

YASS.—From the Estate of H. Hume, Esq., on the 2nd May:—Strawberry cow, branded apparently JK over T or IR over T on ribs, ⩵ on shoulder milking side. Also, from the same Estate, on 5th May:—Black horse, about 4 years old, about 14½ hands high, small star in forehead, off hind foot white, branded WG under the mane off side. Also, from same estate on 6th May:—Red bullock, near ear slit, branded (M) on ribs, 7 in diamond on off shoulder. Also, from same estate on 12th May:—Brindle bullock, branded apparently 4 on off rump, ⌗ over M on near rump. CW CO on near ribs. Also, from the estate of H. O'Brien, Esq., J.P., on 13th May:—Yellow cow, near horn a little drooped, a piece off tip of off ear, branded WR on rump milking side. If the above cattle are not claimed within twenty-four days from their respective dates, they will be sold. J. WOOD. 12s. 6d.

MUSWELLBROOK.—Chestnut horse, aged, short square tail, white saddle marks, very sore back, branded AMD on off ribs, and recently R on near shoulder. Grey gelding, a very faint brand on off side of neck, resembling D or O, seven years old, short square tail, about 15½ hands high, dark coloured fore legs, light coloured hind feet, has been recently ridden with a crupper. Red-sided cow, branded IC on near shoulder, ribs, and rump, JC 7 under on off rump, and IC ⌣ under on ribs. Red and white heifer calf, unbranded. If not released they will be sold on the 13th June. E. BENNETT. 11s.

CASSILIS.—From the estate of Captain Clarke:—Red strawberry cow, branded apparently AD off ribs, a red and white heifer calf by her side. Dark brown cow, branded PC off rump and thigh. Yellow and white cow, branded CD near and off rump, with a white side, piece out of near ear. Black poley cow, branded ⊢ and IT under off rump, a strawberry calf by her side. Brindled sided cow, white back, branded IS off ribs, apparently 38 near ribs, a white heifer calf by her side, unbranded. White hoop horned bullock, branded ⊢ and IT under off rump. Red strawberry bullock, cock horns, branded apparently ⊊ and JC under off ribs. Yellow brindle bullock, branded ME conjoined near rump. Red bullock, white flanks, branded apparently WA on off rump, 41 off shoulder. If not claimed on or before the 3rd June, they will be sold. R. BYFIELD. 13s.

QUEANBEYAN.—From the estate of J. F. Murray, Esq:—Red bullock, branded (IV off ribs. Brindle steer, branded apparently VW ribs, and CL rump, off side. Strawberry heifer, branded JC rump, and C shoulder milking side. White yearling heifer, brindle spots on neck, no brand visible. Brindle yearling heifer, no brand visible. Red bullock, branded HI over 2 rump, K ribs, top off ear, all off side, near ear slit. From the estate of R. Campbell, Esq.: Blue-sided cow, back and belly white, branded apparently I-M near rump, a red heifer calf by her side, unbranded. Black and white heifer, branded apparently M or AS milking rump. If the above cattle are not released on or before the 7th June they will be sold. J. J. WRIGHT, 12s. 6d.

NARELLAN.—By order of Captain Forbes and J. Chisholm, Esq., J.P., for trespass, on 5th May, 1845; trespass, 1s. per head: Red and white poley cow, branded like PN off rump. Red steer, ten months old, same brand. Black sided poley cow, an illegible brand on near rump. Female calf, about nine months old, unbranded, Red sided heifer, about twelve months old, white back, belly, tail, and hind legs, no brand visible. Also, on 16th May, 1845:—Grey gelding, aged, about 13½ hands high, short square cut tail, saddle-marked, shod, a brand resembling a broad arrow and B conjoined on off side of neck; trespass, 1s. If not claimed and released within twenty-one days they will be sold. E. DOYLE. 11s. 6d.

BIRTH.

At Singleton, Patrick's Plains, on the 16th instant, Mrs. T. W. Robinson, of a daughter.

SALES BY AUCTION.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at Newtown, corner of the Erskine Ville Road, at the late residence of Mr. Walford,

ON FRIDAY, THE 23RD INSTANT,

Household Furniture consisting of—Cheffoniers, dining tables, chairs, dinner set, table lamps, kitchen utensils, a capital twisted double-barrelled gun, with case. 7479

NEAR YASS.} SHEEP STATION, &c. {4 MILES BY 6.

☞ To any gentleman of moderate capital looking out for a Sheep Station.

FOR SALE,

A STATION,

As described in advice just received from the Proprietor, (and as at foot particularised), embracing every thing

A FAMILY CAN REQUIRE,

and may be entered upon without any further expense.

MR. STUBBS will submit to public sale, at his Mart, King-street, on

WEDNESDAY, THE 28TH DAY OF MAY,

Sale at 12 o'clock.

A most valuable investment as regards SHEEP FARMING, BREEDING OF STOCK, OR DAIRY WEALTH.

It is described, viz.:—

IN CHARACTER.	OF IMPROVEMENTS.
Six miles from Yass—called THE BLACK RANGE to carry 600 head—three good creeks, besides the Yass River running through it, abundantly grassy ranges, open and thinly timbered; a stock-yard; milking yard; cow and calf sheds; pig pens, and premises. At a short distance is a good hut, and 25 acre paddock.	A good slab Cottage, with broad verandah, three rooms, and a stone detached kitchen; a flower, pleasure, and vegetable garden; men's huts; cart shed; moderate size stable; "*first-rate dairy*;" butter store, remarkable for coolness. At the Station are THREE PADDOCKS, one of 12, and two of 10 acres; a grass paddock; regular split stuff has been used.

Taking this all in all, there is no establishment comes so complete to the purchaser's hands. and any gentleman must know, that the neighbourhood and town of Yass is not to be questioned for its marketable advantages, and as

A HOMESTEAD,

with distant stations to watch over, and be near, there has not been such an offer hardly ever known. The family, in the absence of the master, being safely protected by the constabulary force within a few miles distance.

Terms.—Half cash on the fall of the hammer, and the residue on possession being given. License, assessments, &c., are all paid up. "There is no stock on it." 6981

NEW ZEALAND PLANK.
ALSO,
THE CUTTER RUTH.

AT THE QUEEN'S WHARF, SATURDAY, 11 O'CLOCK.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at the Queen's Wharf,

On SATURDAY, THE 24TH INSTANT,

At eleven o'clock,

5000 Feet New Zealand Pine Plank, assorted lengths and thickness.

ALSO,

The excellent and well built cutter *Ruth*, 12 tons per register, with sails, anchors, chains, and boat complete, as she now lies at the Queen's Wharf.

Terms at sale. 7478

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES SHARES.

WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on

MONDAY, THE 26TH INSTANT,

At twelve o'clock,

Fourteen Shares in the Bank of New South Wales, now standing on the books as £700 Stock.

☞ The above will be sold without any reserve, and are no doubt a very good investment.

Terms at sale. 7477

"THE DAY AFTER THE LEVEE.

☞ A CERTAIN, SURE, AND UNPRECEDENTED LARGE RETURN OF CAPITAL AND RENTAL UPON SYDNEY FREEHOLD PROPERTY AND PREMISES, IN YORK-STREET, NEAREST GEORGE-STREET.

Sale 27th May. at 12 o'clock. } { By Mr. Stubbs, at the Mart, King-street.

MR. STUBBS is instructed by the proprietors to sell without further delay,

THE TOWN HALL,

AND

COUNCIL CHAMBERS,

OF

THE CITY OF SYDNEY,

SITUATED

IN YORK-STREET,

ON TUESDAY, 27TH DAY OF MAY, 1845,

AT THE MART, KING-STREET,

(At 12 o'clock precisely.)

These premises (on a rental of £62 10s. quarterly,) are pre-eminently suitable

FOR A PUBLIC DISPENSARY, OR MEDICAL HALL—LYCEUM, OR NATIONAL SCHOOL—REPOSITORY OF ARTS OR SUBSCRIPTION ROOM—LIBRARY AND READING ROOMS,

CLUB-HOUSE,

OR

FIRST-RATE FAMILY HOTEL,

And unquestionably (*of all situations in the City*) the very best for what it is now used, as the most economical premises for

A TOWN HALL,

With every convenience for Corporation purposes.

THE FRONTAGE

To York-street is 60 feet by 84 depth of premises, more or less, and the parapet base, which supports the eight columns of verandah, with balcony above, is twelve feet flush with street kerbing.

An immense sum has been expended upon this property since the sale of the Broughton Estate in 1841. Therefore it is for "*Capitalists*" and "*Moneyed Men*," "*Trustees*" or "*Persons*" with "*Powers of Attorney*" to act for OTHERS, that this sale peculiarly belongs to, as materially satisfying their minds upon the great security they obtain in this purchase.

☞ It would appear useless to go through the various dimensions and size of each room, as every body at all conversant with house property well knows that

"THE TOWN HALL"

Has always been held, from time long past, a most expensively constructed, and highly famed

MANSION-HOUSE,

In the best part of Sydney for *public business, or purposes of MAGNITUDE and EXTENT.*

Terms at sale. 6555

FOR SALE.
AN ESTATE OF 600 ACRES,

IN THE

COUNTY OF WESTMORELAND.

MR. STUBBS has been instructed to sell by public auction at his Mart, King-street,

ON TUESDAY, 27TH MAY,

The day after the Levee, and immediately after the sale of the 1600 fine fleece Sheep.

All that Piece or Parcel of Land, situate, lying, and being, in the Parish of Peel, in the County of Westmoreland, in the Colony of New South Wales, containing about 600 Acres, more or less, being the eastern part of George Bayley's Grant, of 1000 Acres, at Winburndale, bounded on the west by the western division of the same grant, bearing north 110 chains or thereabouts, commencing on the Winderburn Creek, on the north by a line east 44 chains, on the east by a line south 168 chains to the Winburndale Creek, and on the south by that creek.

P.S. Gentlemen will not fail noticing in the above description the real character developed in its particulars. The very name of Mr Bayley's Estate—Winburndale—speaks not only of its undulating locality, but also its fine pastoral qualities.

Terms at Sale.

For further particulars apply to George Allen, Esq., Solicitor, Elizabeth-street, Sydney. 6980

SALE CONTINUED—THE LAST LOTS.
CAMPERDOWN TERRACE,

PARRAMATTA-STREET—(CONTINUATION OF).

The cheapest Allotments of the whole Camperdown Estate. } FRIDAY, MAY 30. { *On FRIDAY, the 30th MAY, on the Ground, at twelve o'clock.*

MR. STUBBS has been desired to bring to public sale, three Sections in the *best situations* of this estate, as it regards

ALLOTMENTS FOR THE MIDDLING CLASSES,

OR INDUSTRIOUS MEN OF MODERATE MEANS,

ON FRIDAY, THE 30TH MAY, 1845,

ON THE GROUND,

At Twelve for One o'clock precisely,

AS PER PLAN,

(Now at the Mart,—for inspection and guidance.)

These allotments are situated between Messrs. Black and Ireland's, and Milton-terrace, part fronting (as per plan) Parramatta-street, a very considerable portion fronting the High Camperdown Road, and O'Connell street at the back, with John and Eliza, two intersecting streets, for the remainder.

BUYERS WILL PLEASE OBSERVE

Lots 1 and 8 of section 1, are decidedly the very thing for *Public Houses*, the frontages being 48 feet by 80 and 110 feet depth.

AGAIN,

Four lots in sections 2 and 2 are corner ones, for Butchers, Bakers, Grocers, &c., rather smaller, whilst all the Parramatta-street frontages are only 25 feet purchases, with "rattling depths," having a street at the back of each, for entrance to such portion as the proprietor may choose to sell or let off—in fact he buys two lots for one, only by running a fence across.

Terms.—Twenty-five per cent. cash deposit, residue at three and six months.

Plan at the Mart, King-street, for every man's inspection and information. 7314

SHEEP.

1610, WARRANTED SOUND, clean, healthy SHEEP; "*fine fleeces*," having averaged 1s. 10½d. per lb. for the wool, as per Messrs. C. and H. Enderby's Account Sales, to be seen at the Mart.

MR. STUBBS

Is instructed to bring to Public Auction, at the Mart, King-street, on

TUESDAY, THE 27TH DAY OF MAY,

Sale at 12 o'clock precisely,

All the above most unexceptionable valuable "SHEEP PROPERTY,"

RUNNING AT MUDGEE,

Admirably classed, and ready to the hands of the purchasers, in the following proportions, viz.:—

1610 HEAD. {
300 Ewes, 2½ years old
200 ditto, 4 to 4½ years old
150 ditto, 5½ years old
300 Wethers, 2½ years old
260 ditto, 3½ years old and upwards
400 mixed Ewes and Wethers, 3½ years old and upwards.
} MORE OR LESS.

The above Sheep are from the superb bred flocks of the Messrs R. and W. Lowe, of Mudgee, from which district they will be delivered. 6979

300 HEAD, { 150 BULLOCKS / 150 COWS. } FOR SLAUGHTER

300 HEAD ☞ will be put up to public sale, at the Mart, King-street, on

TUESDAY, THE 27th MAY,

THE DAY AFTER THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY,

At 12 o'clock.

The above are represented to be as fine a lot of "*full grown cattle*" as ever came to the hammer. The return of them

Renders and Shows { 100 bullocks, 3 years old / 50 ditto, 2½ ditto / 150 cows, 4 years ditto. } And upwards.

That either for butchering or boiling down, a more profitable purchase cannot be made. They are new depasturing on their own "hills and dales," in the district of Twofold Bay, from which place they will be delivered.

TERMS.—25 per cent. cash deposit on fall of the hammer, and the residue to be paid on the delivery of the cattle. 7259

On the 24th of May, } SATURDAY'S SALE. { At the Mart, King-st.

CURIOSITIES AND WAR IMPLEMENTS OF NATIVE CHIEFS AND BARBAROUS TRIBES.

(JUST LANDED EX "COLUMBINE.")

MR. STUBBS will put up to public sale, at the Mart, King-street, on

SATURDAY, THE 24TH MAY,

At Eleven o'clock.

A large collection of scarce and valuable Curiosities, consisting of—

Thirty Feegee Clubs, (warrior chiefs')

Eight Bows and Arrows, from the Island of Aramanga—*poisoned*

A Spear of 50 prongs, of human bone (captives killed in battle), and said to be the identical one which inflicted the death-wound of the ever lamented Rev. Mr. Williams.

BESIDES,

Mats of curious and novel make, baskets, dresses of the Fegee Chieftains' wives, and numerous other articles of wonder *never seen before*, and only obtained at great risk and stratagem from the various islands of the most blood-thirsty

FEROCIOUS CANNIBALS.

Terms—Cash.

☞ There is no doubt but that the "National Institute of France" would give any money for this collection, knowing well the value they set upon the Marquesas and other Islands, now the whole topic of "French curiosity." 7377

FOR SALE.
RECH'S BAKERY, BALMAIN.

At the Mart, King-street. } MR. STUBBS { At 12 o'clock.

is instructed by the proprietor to sell

THE above extensive establishment, comprising—

A CAPITAL STONE-BUILT HOUSE—BAKERY, OFFICES, AND PREMISES,

ON MONDAY, 2ND JUNE, 1845

Having by { 49 feet frontage to the MAIN FERRY ROAD, / 50 feet depth (more or less).

IT IS NOW LET

To Mr. John Wilkinson, at £80 a year } PAYABLE EVERY MONTH.

AND COMPRISES

THREE ROOMS ABOVE AND FIVE BELOW, (the Bakery included,)

WELL OF WATER, &C., &C.

OF THE SITUATION & PROPERTY

FOR EITHER—A place of business, commanding all the best BREAD and BAKING business of the most populous part of Balmain, this is

THE ONE AND ONLY BEST;

As a residence and situation, it is of all (on the rise of the hill) the most to be admired for its splendid superiority of harbour scenery — its picturesque and romantic distant beauties of surrounding chateaux and villas, parks and grounds—a panorama, in fact, the most easy to perfect that any artist could wish to take home with him to make money by: an illustration for the "million" that there is no such harbour in the world as Sydney, go where they will.

TERMS—25 per cent. cash on the fall of the hammer; and the residue at 3 and 6 months, without interest. 7480

BY AUCTION.
AN OLD GRANT OF GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

A 40 ACRE FARM,

OF SOUND, GOOD BRUSH LAND, WITH SNUG

DWELLING-HOUSE & ORCHARD,

SITUATED ABOUT THREE MILES

ON THE HAWKESBURY RIVER,

ABOVE WISEMAN'S, TOWARDS WINDSOR.

MR. STUBBS is instructed to sell (*by order of the mortgagee, and with the consent of the mortgagor*) by public auction, at the Mart, King-street,

ON WEDNESDAY, 4TH JUNE, 1845,

At twelve o'clock,

THIS VERY STRONGLY RECOMMENDED "ORIGINAL SELECTION."

It comes before the public as being one of the best little possessions in the colony, having twenty acres in cultivation, and an open run of four miles to the GREAT MAROOTA FOREST. It is placed on the splendid river Hawkesbury, and is in every respect what a real small farmer should buy, carrying quite enough depasturing land for his dairy herd, and feed for his teams and farm-yard stock.

TERMS—Twenty-five per cent. cash deposit, and the residue on completion of the title. 6787

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 10th May, 1845.

Duguid *v.* Wilkinson.

ON TUESDAY, the 27th instant at noon, at the London Tavern, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, all the right title, interest, and estate of the above defendant, in and to all that piece or parcel of land, containing about one hundred acres, in the county of Northumberland, Cedar Creek, Wolambi, being a veteran's grant, and advertised as No. 187 Government Notice, 1st October, 1838, in the names of James Melville, and Joseph Andrews, at request of promisee, with all the buildings and other improvements thereon. Unless this execution is previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,

6974 Under Sheriff.

Printed and Published by CHARLES KEMP *and* JOHN FAIRFAX, *at the Morning Herald Printing Office, Lower George-street, Sydney, New South Wales, Thursday, May 22, 1845.*

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